SIXTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN BAPTIST



CONVENED IN

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MAY 19TH AND 20TH, 1898.

NEW YORK:

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY,
111 FIFTH AVENUE, CONSTABLE BUILDING.

1898.

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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY AND EXECUTIVE BOARD.

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ORDER OF BUSINESS.

- 1. Prayer.
- 2. Calling of the Roll.
- 3. Reading of the Minutes of Last Meeting.
- 4. Report of Treasurer.
- 5. Communications from the Corresponding Secretary.
- 6. Reports from Standing Committees.
- 7. Report of Auditors.
- 8. Miscellaneous Business.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH SESSION

OF THE

American Baptist Home Mission Society.

HELD AT ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 19 AND 20, 1898.

The Sixty-sixth Session of the American Baptist Home Mission Society convened in the meeting house of the Second Church, Rochester, New York, at 2 p. m., May 19, 1898.

President Stephen Greene in the chair.

After singing, the scripture lesson was read by Rev. D. D. McLaurin of Michigan, and prayer was offered by Rev. L. C. Barnes of Pennsylvania.

President Greene presented the following address:

CHRISTIAN PATRIOTISM.

We are gathered to-day under peculiar circumstances. Little did we think when last we met that war with a foreign nation was within the range of possibilities. We were becoming accustomed to the thought that anything more serious than strained diplomatic relations was practically impossible. While it was apparent for some months that a rupture in our relations with Spain was possible, our best people earnestly hoped that actual hostilities might be averted, and some of us believed up to the very last, that God would direct in a path of honorable and peaceful settlement of the issues in question. But God has directed otherwise. After long, patient and earnest endeavor on the part of the Administration, the President was compelled to acknowledge that he had practically exhausted the resources of diplomacy and appealed to Congress to grant him discretionary power to use the force of the Army and Navy to compel Spain to yield to the reasonable demands of this country concerning Cuba. Congress was only too willing to grant this request, and in their eager haste they gave more than was asked. A demand upon Spain was formulated and the President was directed to emphasize the demand with naval and military force so far as might be necessary.

The President's proclamation announcing the resolution of Congress was interpreted by Spain as an act of war and she at once suspended diplomatic relations.

A RIGHTEOUS DEMAND.

No reasonable doubt can exist in the mind of any intelligent American citizen that the demand upon Spain was a righteous one, but if the legislative branch of our government could have been willing to imitate the President in his calm, patient and dignified course they would have now the respect of the better portion of our citizens.

The time has passed now for criticism of the exact method of taking action. We are actually engaged in conflict whatever we may imagine, or think we know, existed as motives in the minds of some of our Senators and Representatives, the actual resolutions that were adopted commended themselves to the judgment and approval of the Christian Patriot. I have no patience with those people who continue to ask "what are we fighting for, anyway?" If the Administration will hold itself steadily and firmly to the spirit as well as the letter, of the resolution of Congress, in all of their course, we have a cause for our action that we can, without shame, announce before God to the whole world. May the Lord grant wisdom and strength to those in authority that they may pursue the path that God has marked out, and never yield for an instant to the clamor of interested politicians and self seekers to turn aside into forbidden paths of conquest and enlargement of our domain.

TRUE AND FALSE PATRIOTISM.

At such a time as this our minds dwell upon patriotism, the whole atmosphere is charged with patriotic ether. The patriot is very much in evidence. Here is one man who is willing to sell his yacht to the government at an exorbitant price, while another is willing to give one without price.

Here is a man who is willing to offer his services to the government providing he can be assured of a good commission with lucrative salary attached, while another modestly stands ready to take the task assigned.

Here is a man who is patriotic so long as he can secure a good contract to furnish government supplies, while another is willing to patiently witness his business contract and become unprofitable because of the righteous conflict in which our government is now engaged.

Here is one man who is willing to unfurl a beautiful flag and shout for his country while his family all remain with him unharmed, while another is willing to give God speed to the boy he loves better than his own life as he departs for a possible battlefield.

We are able to distinguish quickly and unerringly between the real patriot and the mere pretender in the striking cases I have cited.

I am not so sure that we clearly and promptly recognize true patriotism in its broad significance.

Patriotism is defined as "Love and devotion to one's country; the spirit that, originating in love of country, prompts to obedience to its laws, to the support and defense of its existence, rights and institutions and to the promotion of its welfare."

The work of the American Baptist Home Mission Society is an expression and outgrowth of the highest form of Patriotism.

REAL FREEDOM.

We boast of our political and religious freedom but we sometimes forget that to great masses of our citizens real freedom is a mere name. They have not comprehended the words of our Lord. "If the Son therefore shall make you free ye shall be free indeed." Love of country should indeed prompt to obedience to its laws, but how can he who has not learned to submit to the Divine law yield intelligent obedience to human laws.

The work of our Society, having as its primary and supreme motive to give the Gospel of Jesus Christ to North America, is laying broad and deep foundations for beautiful structures of Christian Patriotism.

In our threefold work, Missionary, Church Edifice and Educational, we are wisely insuring that the structures shall be symmetrical and enduring. In our Missionary work, which perhaps is first in our thought and is certainly primary in its importance, we are seeking to carry the Gospel to the frontiers and destitute portions of our land where in the dearth of religious privilege and the rush and bustle for wealth the very fountains of civic rectitude are threatened. We are also seeking to give the bread of life to the mighty mass of immigrants constantly rushing to our shores and seeking homes throughout the great west.

As the states, once on the very frontier, have become strong and practically self-supporting, they are taking their places with the older Eastern states as the strong supporters of the Society's treasury, and thus enable the Society to extend its beneficent work to more distant horizons and to grapple with new problems. One of the alarming questions of these modern times is how to deal with the great masses of foreign population and criminal classes in our large cities. Our Society is addressing itself to this herculean task.

In various forms and divers plans our Society is, in its Missionary Department, seeking to give the glad message of the

Gospel to nineteen nationalities besides our own.

To seek to bring to Jesus Christ our own people is worthy of our best efforts, but it is one of the highest form of Christian Patriotism to lead the vast hosts that are pouring in upon us to acknowledge Jesus Christ as Master.

This great mass must be brought under the influence of Christian civilization or the very stability of our institutions are

threatened.

CHAPEL BUILDING.

In our Church Edifice Department we seek to make permanent and self perpetuating the work which has been accomplished in our Missionary Department.

A church organization without a home cannot take deep root. The hundreds of churches all over our land that have been helped to build houses of worship bear testimony to the wisdom of this work. Some of the great churches at stategic points in

our great Central and Western states are strong to-day because of the assistance given them in their time of need.

In our Educational Department we are seeking to lift up the Negroes of the South and the Indians. Our Society recognized very early in its effort for the Freedmen that the distinctive work of education must supplement the work of the missionary. While our work has not neglected or ignored the pressing demand for common education and especially for industrial training, we have steadily kept in mind the fundamental truth that any race or people in order to rise must have trained leaders. Hence we have constantly sought to give encouragement to that class and grade of work which should give to the colored people educated and trained Pastors and Teachers, men who should worthily lead their people to higher planes of Christian living. The large number of intelligent, educated and consecrated Christian leaders who have come up from their own ranks and are now doing invaluable work for the Negroes of the South bear testimony to the wisdom of our Society in this department of the Educational work.

AN INSPIRING HISTORY.

A glance at a mere outline of what has been accomplished in the sixty-six years of our history is inspiring.

There has been paid into its treasury about eleven million dollars. The expenditure of this goodly sum has been attended with much thought and prayer.

It has issued commissions to missionaries and teachers to the number of 21,971. These servants of the Society have rendered over 15,000 years of service, have organized 5,254 churches, have preached 1,934,079 sermons, have made 4,884,893 religious visits, and baptized 155,594 persons.

Up to date the Society has aided by gifts and loans in the erection of more than 1,800 meeting houses.

In our Educational Department the Society maintains wholly or in part fifteen higher and fourteen secondary schools.

The entire value of school property, some of which is held by boards of trustees, is nearly a million dollars. The annual expense of this work is about \$125,000, and the total amount of expenditure in about thirty years is over two and a half million dollars.

The value of this service may not be stated in figures and still we are aided in our attempt to appreciate the vastness of the work by such statements.

Who shall deny that the work of this Society has been a powerful factor in the support and defense of the rights and institutions of our beloved land. We honor rightfully the men and women who have given their service, their prayers and their lives that our National integrity might be preserved.

Shall we not honor the memory of those sainted men and women who have given their services, their prayers and their

money that North America might be won for Christ.

In our National affairs we were coming to believe that the distinguished patriots were living principally in history, and, if one still survived, the grey hair and advancing years revealed the fact that the heroic deeds were events of the past. But recent messages flashed under the seas declared that Perry and Farragut have a successor.

The spirit of American daring and bravery is not dead, the

occasion was simply needed to reveal its existence.

We may sometimes be tempted to think that the great opportunities are all in the past. The rush of populations to the great West furnishing opportunity for frontier work. The emancipation of 4,000,000 of Freedmen, with its opportunity for the Christlike work of lifting them up into Christian civilization, are in their initial movements events of the past, but we have mighty problems upon us now. To hold fast what we have gained in the fields we have cultivated in the great West is no small task.

To reorganize, consolidate and place upon a permanent basis the great educational system for the Negroes is a gigantic work. The problems of the tremendous aggregations of foreign populations and the vicious elements in our great cities will tax the utmost efforts of all of our resources.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Are we looking for opportunities to prove our loyalty to our beloved country. The work of our Home Mission Society offers an ample field.

May I suggest one phase of our work that presents unusual opportunity at the present time for large hearted, broad minded,

Christian philanthropists to make investments that, through the coming generations will yield large dividends.

Our higher grade schools for the Negroes are doing most excellent work, but in nearly every case the work might be broadened and strengthened if larger funds were available. The support of these schools is a heavy drain upon the treasury of the Society. To place them upon a permanent basis and to relieve the Society's treasury, these schools should be endowed. Some of them have small endowment funds but they should be greatly increased.

"To link one's name with such an institution is one of the surest ways to perpetuate it."

I devoutly wish that this sentiment in the words I have quoted might find a response in the purpose of some gathered here to-day.

All honor to the heroes of the past such as Governor Coburn, Elijah Shaw, Mrs. Benedict, Josiah Cooke, Nathan Bishop and Deacon Hartshorn, but oh! for the Commodore Deweys of today who will dare to do great things for God.

He who will seize the opportunity will find that the fastest despatch boat will not suffice to convey the thanks of a grateful people, but the electric fluid will flash the gratitude that is felt in the heart. If the act is performed in the spirit and for the sake of the Master, the promotion will be superior to the "Rear Admiral" of Earth even the "Well done good and faithful servant."

The opportunities are not all in the past, the present is full of large possibilities. May the spirit of God preside over our deliberations. May He inspire all of our utterances and may we go forth girded for patriotic toil in the days to come.

(2) Secretary Morgan presented the annual report of the board calling special attention to various portions of the report and reading certain other important sections.

(3) The Treasurer's report was presented by the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. William P. Plant, as follows: The financial results of the past year are full of hope and encouragement. The debt at the commencement of the year which threatened to cripple every department of work, through the loyal, generous responses of consecrated hearts has been paid, and the encouragement thus given has been felt in every field of labor. The current obligations have been promptly met and it is thought that the Society is stronger financially and has reached a higher degree of efficiency in its work than ever before. This however, does not indicate that it is any the less dependent on the denomination for its aid and support, in fact at no time have the opportunities been greater and the demands more urgent than at present.

At the beginning of the year a schedule of appropriations was carefully prepared which it was thought would be safely within the income, and it may be interesting to learn that the actual expenditures, amounting to more than \$500,000, differed only \$900 from the original estimate.

Notwithstanding a considerable reduction in expenses over those of the preceding year the Society regrets to report a small debt of \$13,846.30. On the whole the year has been a prosperous one, especially in view of the fact that in addition to the current receipts, the Society has received \$156,001.62 applicable to the payment of its debt of the previous year.

The total amount received into the Treasury of the Society the past year for general purposes (Missions and Education) including \$156,001.62 from the Joint Debt Fund, was \$516,144.63. The expenditures were \$524,148.98, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$8,004.35; this amount added to \$5,841.95 cash specifically designated, makes the present debt of the Society \$13,846.30.

The receipts of the Church Edifice Benevolent Fund including a balance of \$8,361.10 the preceding year, were \$24,635.17, and

the expenditures \$22,526.29, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$2,108.86.

The receipts of the Church Edifice Loan Fund including a balance of \$2,512.19 the preceding year, were \$27,680.83, and the expenditures \$24,665.57, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$3,015.26. The administration expenses in both the Church Edifice Benevolent Fund and the Church Edifice Loan Fund were paid entirely from the income received from invested funds.

The Society's Permanent Funds were increased in the sum of \$17,325.90, and the net increase for Conditional and Annuity Funds was \$64,573.31.

The total amount received from legacies has been \$55,489.33. The total amount received from all sources was \$634,111.78, and the expenditures \$551,143.04.

A detailed statement of receipts and expenditures will be found in the Treasurer's Report, pages 179 to 197.

(4) The Secretary read the following telegram:

Hamilton, Ontario, May 19, 1808.

Professor A. H. NEWMAN:

Northern Baptist Anniversaries. Convey greetings of Baptist Conventions of Ontario and Quebec.

D. M. MIHELL,

Secretary.

- (5) Rev. D. D. McLaurin after stating that he was a Canadian by birth, desired the privilege of moving that the Secretary be instructed to send greetings by telegraph to the convention at Hamilton.
- Rev. J. W. A. Stewart of New York, said he too was a Canadian by birth and was glad to second the motion of Dr. McLaurin; he had recently been in Canada and he was impressed that the sympathy of the Canadians with the United States in our present war with Spain is not as expressive as the same

sympathy of the English in England; we come so much more in touch with the Canadians by reason of our tariff and fisheries questions that greater occasion for friction exists, but he was satisfied that the deep under-current of Canadian thought and feeling is in sympathy with us.

- (6) B. F. Dennisson, Esq., of Pennsylvania, said that he was born in the United States, but he endorsed heartily the motion. If the war with Spain does nothing more than bring together the English and the Americans in closer friendly political union it will not have been in vain.
- (7) Secretary Morgan said that the closer union of the Anglo-Saxon or English-speaking people would, he hoped be secured by the war; and he also desired that in such a union we might be led to realize that we were a great missionary nation whose duty it will be to set at liberty as far as we are able all the oppressed and all the bondmen in the world. (Cheers, cheers.)
- (8) Rev. B. D. Thomas, of Toronto, came to the platform amid great cheers. It is a great satisfaction, he said, for me to meet you again. Thirty years ago I came to this country from Wales, I shall never forget the cordial reception that was given me by the Christian people. I was proud to be called one of you and even in my visits to my native land I have always said I am an American. For the last sixteen years I have been living under the Union Jack, but I have not lost the glory of having been a citizen of the United States. I am glad to emphasize the thought expressed concerning the union of the two flags. There is nothing that I respond to more enthusiastically. In the providence of God the Anglo-Saxon people are destined to accomplish great and good results. We must not fail to realize our mission to emancipate the oppressed and downtrodden of the world. Not for our good only is our great wealth and power given to us. May the day never dawn when the two flags are found waving over contending bands. (Cheers, cheers.)

(9) Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer, of Massachusetts, said: I could not in justice to my feelings let this occasion pass. I have just returned from Nova Scotia where I visited as an American citizen. I have not heard anything which indicated a coldness of sympathy with us from the people of Nova Scotia. I am a voluntary American citizen. Some of you are only involuntarily; you were born here and could not help yourself—I have never regretted my choice. I have had a longing that the Anglo-Saxon peoples with all their remarkable power should be unified along the lines of religion and business and statesmanship. In accomplishing these things the power of religion is very great. It is pretty generally recognized that the Christian sentiment of both nations rather than American statesmanship, prevented war over the Venezuelan question. Whether there be formal arbitration treaties or not, an over ruling providence is making for the practical unification of the American and English people. I expect to preach to the Baptists of Great Britain in the summer, and I shall be glad to bear over to them the greetings of this Society. An imperial destiny is before us; the islands of the sea are waiting for the better days, the uniting of the two flags! How beautiful the thought! It means more than prosperity of these nations; for when our navies sail the seas together the other navies may go into dry dock. I cannot better close my remarks than by quoting from the Poet Laureate:

"I fling them out to the breeze,
Shamrock and thistle and rose;
Let the stars be unfurled with these
A message to friends and foes,
Wherever the sails of peace are seen
Or wherever the storm wind blows
A message to bond and thrall to make.
For when we come, we twain,
The throne of the tyrant shall rock and shake
And his menace be void and vain.
For you are lords of the young strong land
And we are the lords of the main." (Cheers).

The Secretary sent the following telegram:

Greetings of Northern Baptists. Read Eph. 2: 19-23.

- (10) At this time the announcement was made of the death of Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone. Rev. W. P. Hellings, of New York, moved that the Secretary be instructed to send resolutions of condolence and sympathy to Mrs. Gladstone and family.
- (11) Professor True, of Rochester, spoke of the righteous policy which Mr. Gladstone had followed. We are on the verge of a great change in our national life. The possible protectorate over Cuba and the Philippine Islands will open a new chapter in our national history. The hoped for union of the Anglo-Saxon peoples will give us the power and possibly the desire to control the world. Such things make us realize the importance that our Civil Service be righteous. We need to pray that no jingo spirit shall possess us, and that the motto which was Gladstone's may be embodied in our national thought: "No nation can afford to do wrong." Gladstone stood as an incarnation of this spirit.
 - (12) The motion of Dr. Hellings was carried.

The Secretary later sent the following communication to Mrs. Gladstone, having it engrossed on parchment:

To Mrs. William E. Gladstone:

Dear Madam.—At the annual meeting of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, an organization representing one million members and three and one-half millions of people, in the Northern states, the announcement was made that your beloved and honored husband had entered the higher life. So great was our regard for him that by spontaneous impulse the business of the session was suspended and public expression given to our appreciation of his worth. The Society instructed the Secretary to transmit to you a copy of the enclosed resolutions. I have the honor, therefore, herewith to present them, and in behalf of

the Society to assure you that the sympathy for you is as great as the honor in which your noble husband was held by them.

With great respect, I am

Very truly yours,

ALVAH S. HOBART,

Secretary.

NEW YORK, May 19, 1898.

Resolution by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, passed May 19, 1898, at its annual meeting in Rochester, N. Y.: Whereas, The announcement is made that the Right Hon.

William E. Gladstone has departed this life,

Resolved, That we hereby express our participation in the grief of the English people at his loss. Although connected with another form of government he defended the principle for which we struggle, the only one befitting a Christian people's government, namely, "No nation can afford to do wrong."

He labored under different circumstances and against different obstacles, but he was really our staunch ally in the struggle to secure for every man the advantages of a home and a home

government.

He was a brave and able defender of the Holy Bible, that "Impregnable Rock" in which we trust, and on whose teachings we build our faith.

In all the larger things of this life and the hopes for the next, we have long felt that a genuine fellowship existed between us and him. We feel a special sense of loss in the thought that at this time when national events are turning the hearts of the people bound together by the ties of the Mother English tongue toward some closer alliance for noble purposes, we are not to have his counsel and help.

We shall cherish his memory. We shall revere his name. The words and example of the "Grand Old Man," the "Incorruptible Statesman," the "broadminded Christian Brother" will

influence us all to better and larger things.

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved wife and family our tenderest sympathies in this their time of sorrow, and assure

them that they share, with the noble husband and father, a large place in our Christian affections.

By order and in behalf of the Society,

Stephen Greene,

President,

ALVAH S. HOBART

Recording Secretary.

May 19, 1898.

(13) Rev. J. V. Osterhout, of Rhode Island, moved that Dr. Lorimer be appointed to convey to the Baptists of the British Isles our fraternal greetings.

The Chair named the following committees which were ac-

cepted:

1. Arrangment,

Rev. F. L. Anderson, New York, Rev. E. A. Woods, California, Rev. D. D. MacLaurin, Michigan.

2. Enrollment,

Rev. E. C. Sage, Connecticut, Rev. J. H. Mason, New York, Rev. S. C. Fulmer, Indiana, Rev. A. S. Carman, Ohio.

3. Nominations,

Rev. George E. Horr, Massachusetts, Rev. H. M. King, Rhode Island, Rev. S. H. Greene, District of Columbia, Rev. L. S. Bowerman, Washington, E. J. Brockett, Esq., New Jersey, B. F. Dennisson, Esq., Pennsylvania, Rev. E. W. Hunt, Ohio,

J. S. Dickerson, Esq., Illinois.

(14) A telegram was received stating that Mr. W. H. Doane, who was to speak concerning Mexico was detained at home by the serious illness of his daughter.

(15) Mrs. W. H. Sloan spoke in behalf of the Mexican work.

(16) Secretary Morehouse spoke pointing out the fact that a very large and valuable portion of the territory now occupied by the Baptists of the United States was formerly a part of Mexi-

can possessions. He expressed the hope that we might be able to put more strength and money into the Mexican field, he having strong confidence that the opportunities there offered us are very great and urgent; we shall be recreant to our duty if we neglect them.

- (17) Rev. Henry F. Colby, Ohio, said: We have foreign missions at our very door. The language and social customs of Mexico are more foreign than those of India. If one wishes to see the result of the Roman Catholic religion in their full extent he will find them in Mexico.
- (18) The report of the Board as printed was adopted by the Society.
- (19) After singing the Session adjourned until eight o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Met at eight o'clock, according to adjournment, President Greene in the chair.

After the reading of the scripture by Rev. Geo. E. Rees, of Pennsylvania, and prayer by Rev. S. H. Greene, District of Columbia, Prof. Chas. R. Henderson, of Chicago University, spoke on the Christian Conquest of the Modern City. He said that some one had lately given great prominence to the question, "What would Christ do if He came to Chicago?" It would be well for us to stop and ask frequently, what Christ has been doing since he came to Chicago, for Christ in the person of his people and by the help of His spirit has already done and is doing great things in cities. First, sins in cities become special. With one man greed becomes a fight for power; with a thousand other men it becomes a fight for life. Greed becomes the master and men become its slave, the rich are tempted by it to become unscrupulous;

Second, the heterogeneous and alienated classes, particularly in the Northern cities, constitute the American problem. These

classes are separated by race and language, and economical conditions; each race and class is massed in localities instead of being mingled one with the other, and this constitutes one of the most difficult elements of the problem.

Third, consider again what are our resources for the problem. It is Christ and His words; that is, the words of Christ repeated and the deeds of Christ re-enacted among men. We must trust the word and use it, but we must also have the work of Christ. It is a cheap thing to send a man or a woman with the word of Christ, but we must also be ready to face the difficulties and bear the cross of personal contact with those whom we would reach. Except a man take up his cross daily he cannot be a disciple of Christ.

If we analyze the populations and their needs we find three things are to be done: First, rescue work in mission halls where the sinful and the discouraged and the wretched can be congregated for instruction and help. To neglect these is treason to our Lord. Second, city mission work by the Church Extension Society. The policy of the Home Mission Society, in taking hold with new vigor upon this kind of work, is most wise and timely. But, third, these methods both fail to touch the heart of the larger problem. If we would make a map of our great cities and indicate upon it the nationality of the inhabitants you will find that French and English and Irish and Scotch are mixed together, but the Russians, the Poles, the Italians and the Hungarians are classed by themselves, and they are by these facts so separated from us that men are tempted to say they cannot be reached. But who said they cannot be reached? Our Lord gave command to us to preach the Gospel to every creature. It is not for a good soldier to say that the work cannot be done. The following suggestions he would make. Employ large numbers of trained workers who can visit in the homes and break through the prejudices by their personal administrations to the sick and to the needy.

Work on the parish plan. Take a block at a time and master all its conditions and make the acquaintance of all its inhabitants and commit the patient watchful care of that district to some one church in the neighborhood.

Seek to have the essence of the settlement plan. Christian people who live in rented houses might be very useful if they would choose their place of residence in the neighborhood where the light of their home and their acquaintance is needed. Singing.

(20) Rev. T. Edwin Brown, Pennsylvania, spoke. This most suggestive and finished address has had publication in the religious papers, and therefore any outline of it is omitted.

(21) Meeting adjourned after benediction by Rev. A. J. Rowland, of Pennsylvania.

FRIDAY MORNING, IO O'CLOCK.

(22) The session opened with scripture reading by Rev. D. W. Faunce, of Rhode Island.

Prayer by the Rev. J. W. A. Stewart, of New York.

The President expressed regret that Dr. Cheatham, who had been expected, could not come; and introduced Rev. P. F. Morris, of Virginia, (Negro) who spoke on co-operation. The following is a brief abstract of his excellent address:

Co-operation in Missionary and educational work is the ouly normal condition on which Christian people having the same faith can live. Nothing but prejudice can keep them apart. We are all American citizens, and it is not good for the country that a color line should be drawn in politics. The elements that constitute the basis of American citizenship are the elements of manhood. When these are properly developed the swaddling bands of so-called racial distinction will be left in the manger. It is true now as in Solomon's time, "They who would be wise must walk with the wise." We Negro brethren need the con-

tact with the whites. If the time comes when we are wise enough and strong enough to get on without the white people's help, then a wise denominational policy will say we are strong enough to become partners in the Mission work of the Baptist world.

Christian work based on color is not based on truth in its fullness; broad comprehensive truth concerning the oneness of the people of Christ.

(23) Rev. E. A. Woods, of California, read the following letter:

"To the American Baptist Home Mission Society:

"Dear Brethren.—Instructed by the First Baptist Church of San Francisco and representing it as Pastor, I have the honor of extending this invitation to the Home Mission Society and the other Societies associated together, to hold their next anniversaries with us in San Francisco.

"This invitation comes not only from our church but from the churches and Ministers' Conference of San Francisco and vicinity, and is endorsed by the Pastors and churches of Los Angeles, South California, of Portland, Oregon, and of Seattle and Spokane, Washington. We speak for and represent the vast region west of the Rocky Mountains and believe that your coming here would stimulate anniversary zeal and awaken latent denominational strength, and thus be attended with lasting and glorious results.

"The year 1899 marks the anniversary of a half century of Baptist work in California. Perhaps this semi-centennial can be celebrated in no way so effectively as by holding these meetings

with the church first established there.

"Believing as we do that your coming here will mark a new era of progress in this portion of your field; believing that the condition of our Master's cause on this coast is such as to make this the 'set time' to meet with us; and believing that we can make satisfactory arrangements and furnish proper accommodation for a series of meetings, we make our earnest plea for the acceptance of this invitation, which means so much to that broad land of 'sunshine and flowers' which will give you a royal welcome.

"Yours in the Master's service,

"From the First Church San Francisco, "E. A. Woods,

" Pastor."

"Rochester, 18th May, 1898."

- (24) The Society voted to accept the invitation from San Francisco subject to the concurrence of the other Societies.
- (25) Rev. J. D. Fulton of Massachusetts, came to the platform and spoke in behalf of Cuba.
- (26) Rev. E. D. Burr of Massachusetts, delivered an address on City Missions.
- (27) The Nominating Committee presented its report and the following officers for the year were elected:

President.-Stephen Greene, Esq., Mass.

Vice-Presidents.—E. M. Thresher, Esq., Ohio; W. G. Brimson, Esq., Ill.

Treasurer.-D. A. Waterman, Esq., N. Y.

Auditors.—Edgar L. Marston, Esq., N.Y.; Leonard F. Requa, Esq., N. Y.

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. Thomas J. Morgan, LL. D., N. Y.

Recording Secretary.—A. S. Hobart, N. Y.

Managers.—Third Class, expiring in 1901.—W. C. P. Rhoades, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hon. F. Wayland, New Haven, Conn.; Rev. B. B. Bosworth, New York; J. Ashton Greene, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Stephen H. Plum, Esq., Newark, N. J.; Rev. M. F. Negus, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(28) A telegram was received from Rev. C. H. Hobart of Oakland, California, announcing the death of Mrs. Mercy Maria Gray. The Society voted that a telegram be sent to Mr. Hobart, her pastor, signed by the secretaries of the Missionary Union, the Publication Society, and the Home Mission Society.

The message was as follows:

Rev. C. H. Hobart, Oakland, California:

Profoundly moved by death of Mrs. Gray. Express to friends our sympathy and our appreciation of farsighted liberal beneficence that pays all debts and gives a new impulse to all missionary work.

(Signed)

T. J. MORGAN, H. C. MABIE, A. J. ROWLAND,

Cor. Secys.

The statement was made by the secretaries of the different societies that such a disposition of Mrs. Gray's property had been made that by her death there was made available at once for the Missionary Union, \$100,000, for the Publication Society, \$70,000, and to the Home Mission Society, \$43,000, thus cancelling all the debts of all the Societies and leaving a balance in the treasury of each one.

- (29) Secretary Mabie was asked to come to the platform and offer prayer of thanksgiving for this deliverance of the Societies from the burden of debt.
- (30) M. E. Gray, Esq., of Ohio, whose benefactions to all the Societies, which have been already made and are very large, was asked to come to the platform, and received the enthusiastic greetings of the Society.
- (31) Rev. J. W. A. Stewart of Rochester gave an account of the work and methods of the Baptist Union in the City of Rochester, stating that in fourteen years ten new Baptist churches had been organized and equipped.
- (32) Rev. P. S. Henson of Chicago, spoke of the reports of City Mission Work, pointing out that the cities are the strategic points for christian conquest.

(33) After benediction by Pres. A. H. Strong, of New York, meeting adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Society convened at 2 p. m. President Greene in the chair.

- (34) After prayer by Rev. C. A. Barbour of New York, the President introduced delegates from the Southern Baptist Convention who brought the greetings of that Convention to the Society, Rev. C. L. Laws of Maryland, and Rev. C. S. Gardner of South Carolina.
- (35) Rev. George E. Horr of Massachusetts, responded to the delegates. He said no greater injustice had been done to any denomination than was done by Dr. Carroll in making up the religious statistics for the last United States census, when he separated the northern and southern Baptists. We are not separate; we are not different denominations; we are one in faith, in doctrine and in practice. A letter from a Baptist church in the Northern States passes current in every Baptist Church of the country as readily as a greenback. We do our mission work through different organizations but we are one denomination. He would suggest that we hold our next anniversary in the southland and hoped that the day was propitious for a completer union and co-operation of the Baptists north and south. United States will not commit the colossal infamy of going back on our solemn pledge not to conquer Cuba for annexation, but Cuba will be open for the gospel and it will be our duty to send it. If we insist by our Monroe doctrine that no European nation is to interfere with American affairs, the responsibility upon us is great. We must not be a dog in the manger for Mexico and South America, but must do ourselves for them what we refuse to let others do. Grave problems are coming upon us with respect to Cuba, and possibly, the Philippine Islands. It is of

vast importance that we should have union in our Mission work, if we go with some degree of assurance to undertake our new responsibilities which are rapidly being prepared for us.

- (36) Mrs. M. C. Reynolds, Secretary for the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society spoke of the work of New England Women.
- (37) Mrs. MacVicar gave some interesting incidents connected with the schools of the society.
- (38) Dr. Morgan, alluding to the new vistas that open before us both north and south, and the possible union of the English speaking people, said that we must not forget how in 1865 just such magnificent opportunities were opened before us. We have seen some great results and expect to see more from the use of our past opportunities; but we have not fully met our responsibility. The negro people are giving us every year great signs of the possibilities of that people. With such a painter as Tanner, such a poet as Dunbar, equal to Burns, with Fred Douglass as an example of oratory, with Bruce as an example of statesmanship, and with thousands of them as unflinching soldiers, we are encouraged to the most hearty efforts for their uplifting.
- (39) The President then introduced Mrs. Wm. Scott, an educated negro woman who spoke in behalf of the work for the uplifting of women.
- (40) Mrs. Coleman of Boston, President of the Woman's Home Mission Society, District Secretary Rairden and several members of the Indian missions spoke of the work among the Indians.
- (41) The Committee of enrollment presented the following report:

Your Committee on Enroll	ment reports as enrolled from
Delegates.	Delegates.
Maine 2	Washington I
Vermont	Pennsylvania 27
Massachusetts 43	Ohio 21
Rhode Island 22	Indiana
Connecticut 9	Michigan 21
New York 386	Minnesota 2
New Jersey 16	North Dakota I
Delaware 2	Burmah 2
District of Columbia 2	Canada
South Carolina I	Illinois 16
Missouri 3	Wisconsin 3
Nebraska I	Iowa 6
Montana I	Japan
Oklahoma Territory 3	Mexico I
Colorado 3	
California 2	Total 618
Oregon 2	
Life members	8o
Annual members	
용장 보다 보는 살이 되면 가게 되었다면 바다 의견이 되었다면 되는 것이다.	
Delegates	423
	
	618

Respectfully submitted.

E. C. SAGE,

For the Com.

(42) Adjourned to meet at 7:45 in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

- (43) Convened at 7:45. President Stephen Greene in the chair.
- (44) A gavel made by Rev. J. S. Murrow from wood of the first chapel that was built for the Cherokees fifty years ago, was presented.
- (45) Rev. George C. Lorimer of Massachusetts was introduced and spoke on The Foreigner in America.

(46) The following preamble and resolution presented by Secretary Morehouse were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The course of events clearly indicates that the day of Cuba's deliverance from foreign misrule and misery draws nigh, and

Whereas, The good offices of this Government have been called into exercise for the establishment of a stable and independent government in that island,

Resolved, That The American Baptist Home Mission Society, one of three great organizations of American Baptists in the Northern and Western States, with a common constituency of about one million communicants, representing three and a half million people, does hereby most respectfully request the President of these United States, together with his official advisers, at the proper time, to exert their potent influence for the adoption of such constitutional provisions, by those who may be called upon to decide these matters, as shall secure perfect religious equality to all men in the new Republic; and also in case of the Philippine Islands, when the hour shall arrive for similar action there.

On Sunday following the meetings an inspiring sermon was preached before all the Societies by Rev. L. A. Crandall of Illinois, from the text "Thy Kingdom Come."

Sunday evening addresses were made on Missionary themes by brethren Rev. E. Y. Mullins, Massachusetts, Rev. Wallace Buttrick of New York; Rev. W. C. Bitting of New York.

> ALVAH S. HOBART, Recording Secretary.

SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE

American Baptist Home Mission Society.

PRESENTED AT ROCHESTER, N. Y.. MAY 19, 1898

The Executive Board submits to the American Baptist Home Mission Society its Sixty-sixth Annual Report for the year ending March 31, 1898. This includes reports from the Treasurer, District Secretaries, Superintendents of Missions, General Missionaries, Field Secretary, Superintendent of Education, and Educational Agents.

OBITUARY.

Among those officially connected with the Society, who during the year have changed the cross for the crown, are the following: Frank M. Ellis, D. D., passed away suddenly June 28, 1897, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Brooklyn, during an ordination service, in which he was participating. He was nearly fifty-nine years of age. Dr. Ellis was a great-hearted, noble-minded, public-spirited man, and an eloquent preacher. His ministerial life was spent chiefly in the great centres of population — Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, Denver, Baltimore and Brooklyn. During his short service as a member of this Executive Board his counsels were highly prized.

Mrs. Bathsheba A. Benedict died at her home, Pawtucket, R. I., June 30, 1897, in her eighty-ninth year. She was a woman of unusual ability and retained the use of her faculties up to the last. Her interest in charitable, philanthropic and religious concerns was catholic and world-wide. Benedict College, founded by her, at Columbia, S. C., for the Christian education of the Negroes, has by her beneficence been placed upon an enduring foundation.

William Phelps, Esq., died at his home in Montclair, N. J., November 15, 1897, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He became a member of the Executive Board in 1854. His unbroken service in the Board extended from 1862 until his death. He was one of the most regular attendants, and one of the most faithful and valued members.

William M. Haigh, D. D., died very suddenly at his home in Chicago, January 1, 1898, in his sixty-ninth year. For more than twenty years he had been officially identified with the Society's work, first as District Secretary, then for fifteen years, also, as Superintendent of Missions, and for the last two years, solely as Superintendent of Missions for the Mississippi Division. During all this time, in every position which he held, he was a tower of strength and universally esteemed.

Mial Davis, Esq., died at Fitchburg, Mass., November 23, 1897, in his sixty-ninth year. He is reputed to have given more than \$100,000 for benevolent work, besides an immense amount of time, thought and labor. As a Trustee of Spelman Seminary, he rendered very efficient and greatly-appreciated service.

Among the faithful missionaries who fell at their posts during the year are Rev. Jacob Cornelius, August 1, 1897, at Galena, Kans.; Rev. A. F. Hammett, December 27, 1897, Crystal, No. Dak.; Rev. T. E. Moore, January 9, 1898, Harper, Kans., and

Rev. John Fulton, March 3, 1898, Abilene, Kans. Two female teachers died during the year,—Miss L. A. L. Half-Kenny, Hartshorn Memorial College, Richmond, Va., March, 1897; and Miss Frances Smith, at Roger Williams University, Louisville, Ky., January, 1898.

I. FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with the rule of the Society, adopted in 1886, the Missionary, Education and Finance Committees of the Executive Board are accustomed to reviewing the work of the year and apportioning the expected receipts of the year to come among the various departments of work. A careful study is made of the receipts of the Society for the three preceding years, and upon these to make a forecast, so far as it is possible, of the probable receipts for the year to come. It is easy to determine, with a fair degree of accuracy the probable receipts from invested funds, real estate, etc., but it is impossible to determine with anything more than approximate probability the receipts from churches, individuals and from legacies. These are necessarily varying quantities, determinable by no fixed laws.

This approximate scale of receipts with all of its uncertainties must be taken as a standard of measurement in fixing the scale of expenditures for the year. It is impossible for your Board to wait until after the money has been received before it ventures upon its expenditure. It must assume the responsibility of deciding beforehand what work it will undertake, trusting to the substantial accuracy of its forecast of receipts. Deducting from the gross sum supposed to be available the fixed charges, that is, the amounts needed for administrative expenses, including interest, rents, publications, stationery, salaries, etc., it divided the remainder of the money available, first into two general divisions,

Missionary Work and Educational Work. The fund available for education is then subdivided among the various schools, and again subdivided, alloting to each teacher a specific salary. Likewise, the sum available for Missionary Work is apportioned among the various States, including Mexico, where the Society is at work. In each State the money is again subdivided and apportioned as salaries to individual missionaries.

There is kept steadily in view the desirability of maintaining proper proportion between its Educational and Missionary Work, an equitable distribution of funds among the various schools and teachers, and also so far as it is possible, a wise distribution of missionary funds among the various nationalities. It will be readily seen, therefore, that when this scale of expenditure has been fixed the money apportioned, and the services of teachers and missionaries engaged for the year, it is practically impossible, without injustice, to change the scale during the year. It will be readily seen that the crucial point is the estimation in advance of the year's receipts. If the estimate is placed too high, or if the receipts unfortunately fall below it, a debt ensues. Of course, a debt may also be created if, in the course of the year, the Board should sanction larger appropriations for any purposes than those authorized at the beginning of the year. There are occasions when such increase of appropriations, to meet unexpected emergencies, is practically unavoidable.

By reference to the figures which follow, it will be seen that the expenditures for General, Educational and Missionary Work and administration exceed the income available for such expenditures by nearly \$14,000. In view of the fact that the effort to raise \$500,000 from the churches, for the Joint Debt, was necessarily carried over into the current fiscal year, and doubtless interfered to no little extent with offerings for current work, this small debt

should not be the occasion for any especial discouragement. It is also worthy of note that there have been added during the year, from contributions and legacies, to the Permanent Trust Funds, about \$17,000.

ANNUITY FUNDS.

During the year there has been a net increase of more than \$60,000 in the Annuity Funds, which now amount to nearly \$400,000. The general policy adopted by your Board is to keep these funds intact during the life of the annuitant. It is confidently believed that when this plan comes to be more generally understood, it will be increasingly popular and will gradually take the place, in some degree, of legacies.

LARGER INCOME NEEDED.

Your Board desires to express its profound conviction that there ought to be a very large addition to the annual receipts of the Society. The history of the past sixty-six years is ample warrant for the claim that the affairs of the Society are administered economically and efficiently. As to the results achieved, they speak for themselves more eloquently than any words. The American Baptist Home Mission Society has been one of the great factors that has helped to change the course of human civilization on this continent. That this is a Christian nation, exerting a Christian influence, is due in large part to the work wrought by this and similar organizations. God has most signally honored this Society, and the people whose servant it is, in using it for the advancement of His kingdom in this country. The more than ten million dollars which have passed through its treasury have brought forth abundant and abiding fruit.

The work which is now being prosecuted by the Society is no less important or urgent than any that has been done in any

former period of its history. Indeed, it may be questioned whether the work of the Society has ever been quite up to the present standard of efficiency and usefulness.

The most urgent call comes for an increase of work in every direction. There ought to be a larger amount of work expended in the western fields; almost every portion of which is eloquently pleading for larger appropriations. There is demand that is almost irresistible for more vigorous work on an enlarged scale among the Germans, the French, the Poles and other foreign nationalities. The time is at hand when the Society must meet its great responsibility of prosecuting a vigorous evangelical campaign among the vast number of Italians thronging to our shores, who are eager for the Gospel.

The work of the schools in the South is slowly but surely creating a revolution, stupendous and magnificent. This work calls for enlargement. Any intelligent man who will spend a single hour in a careful study of the work that is being done by these schools, its cost, and the resources at the command of the Board, will recognize forcibly the need of more money.

Your Board desires especially to emphasize the urgent need of endowments for these schools if they are to be made permanent and are to accomplish their full mission.

Then, too, if the Society is to enter, as it ought to do at an early day, upon a vigorous prosecution of City Mission Work, there must be money with which to carry it on.

An addition of \$50,000 annually to the current receipts of the Society available for educational and missionary purposes would enable it, with very little increase of administrative expense, to greatly enlarge its activities.

Your Board would be recreant to its trust if it did not also call attention to the need of larger offerings to be used in aiding

in the erection of suitable chapels and meeting houses. The call for aid is far in excess of the ability of your Board to respond.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

In our last Annual Report, 1897, page 32, after a general statement of the origin and amount of the debts of the Home Mission Society and of the Missionary Union and of the joint effort then in progress to liquidate them, we expressed the hope that the movement would "result in freeing both Societies from every dollar of financial obligation under which they rest." We are very glad to say that this hope was more than realized. Churches and individuals responded with such promptness and liberality that the movement was triumphantly successful. We take great pleasure in recording our profound appreciation of the cordial coöperation of pastors and friends in lifting from the two great Missionary Societies the burden of debt.

In the final adjustment between the Home Mission Society and the Missionary Union it was found that the aggregate gross debt, including expenses of collection, was, for the Missionary Union, \$303,307.56; for the Home Mission Society, \$190,181.82; total, \$493,489.38. The amount of money sent to the Missionary Union was \$306,359.14; to the Home Mission Society, \$201,628.15; total, \$507,987.29, leaving a surplus of \$14,497.91, which was divided pro rata to the Missionary Union, \$8,932.42; to the Home Mission Society, \$5,565.49. The final amount received by each Society was, therefore, by the Missionary Union, \$312,239.98; and by the Home Mission Society, \$195,747.31.

Certainly, Baptists have reason to be profoundly grateful to the Great Head of the Church for the abiding interest in missions indicated by these timely and liberal offerings. We know that our brother, John D. Rockefeller, whose generous offer of \$250,000

rendered the movement possible and successful, rejoices with us in the magnificent outcome of the campaign.

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of the year, including annuity, conditional and permanent trust funds, have been \$458,470.27.

Contributions have come from 48 States and Territories; also from Alaska, British Columbia, Mexico, China and India.

The receipts may be classified as follows:

I. From contributions of churches, Sunday-schools and individuals, including \$78,606.81 annuity and trust funds, \$335,222.24.

II. From legacies, \$57,489.33, of which \$13,947.68 were for annuity and Trust Funds.

III. Income from *Invested Funds* and *Loans* to churches, \$50,056.65.

IV. From the schools of the Society, \$4,719.17.

V. Miscellaneous, including receipts for The Baptist Home Mission Monthly, \$10,982.88.

A further analysis, showing to what purposes these receipts are applicable, gives the following results:

I. For General Purposes — salaries of missionaries, teachers, officers, and expenses of administration.— From general contributions, \$216,752.23; from legacies, \$41,541.65; from designated funds for Schools and Buildings, \$35,115.57; from all other sources, \$66,333.56; total, \$359,743.01.

II. For Church Edifice Work.—(a) Benevolent Fund: Contributions from churches, individuals and Sunday-schools, \$4,647.95; legacies, \$1,500; income of invested funds and real estate, \$9,751.12; gifts returned, \$375; total, \$16,274.07. (b) Loan Fund: From contributions, \$499.68; legacy, \$500; income from loans, \$7,096.66; total, \$8,096.34; total for the church edifice work, \$24,370.41.

III. Permanent Funds.—Income to be added to principal, \$944.72; contributions, \$4,733.50; legacies, \$11,647.68; total, \$16,381.18.

IV. Conditional and Annuity Funds.— From individuals, \$73,873.31; legacies, \$2,300; total, \$76,173.31.

THE WOMAN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

of New England continues to co-operate with us in the most satisfactory manner. They have shown great zeal, intelligence and industry in the collecting of money, and have paid into our Treasury, chiefly for educational work, during the year, the sum of \$19,307.18. That Society, while thus contributing directly to our work, maintains its own autonomy, determines for itself the amount of money it will contribute, selects the field where it shall be expended, nominates the teachers, and fixes their salaries. This arrangement seems well nigh an ideal one.

EXPENDITURES.

The total expenditures for the year were \$402,315.55. Missionaries' salaries, \$180,978.91; teachers' salaries, \$80,777.26; school buildings, etc., \$11,987.22; General Superintendents, \$13,334; District Secretaries, \$21,361.04; gifts to churches, \$18,649.98; expenses of schools, \$6,060.64; annuities, \$20,488.72; expenses of administration at the Rooms, \$13,598.07; general expense and publication account, \$22,554.37; miscellaneous, \$4,180.16. Minor items will be found in the Treasurer's report.

DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

The following table gives the districts and the names and addresses of the Secretaries:

- I. NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.—F. T. Hazlewood, D. D., Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.
- 2. New York District.—Dwight Spencer, D. D., 111 Fifth avenue, New York City.
- 5. PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.—E. B. Palmer, D. D., 1420 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 4. Lake District.—E. H. E. Jameson, D. D., 106 Smith avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- 3. Wabash District.—Rev. S. C. Fulmer, 292 East Fifteenth street, Indianapolis, Ind.
- 6. CHICAGO DISTRICT.—Rev. J. B. Thomas, Marquette Building, 204
 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
- 7. UPPER MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT.—O. A. Williams, D. D., 702 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis. Minn.

8. CENTRAL DISTRICT.—Rev. N. B. Rairden, 521 New York Life Building, Omaha, Neb.

9. Pacific District.—Rev. C. A. Wooddy, 162 Second street, Portland, Ore.

10. KANAWHA DISTRICT .- Rev. W. E. Powell, Parkersburg, W. Va.

The reports of the Secretaries follow:

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.

F. T. HAZLEWOOD, D. D., BOSTON, MASS., DISTRICT SECRETARY.

In presenting my annual report, it is a pleasure to say, that, notwithstanding the very large contributions from the New England District for the combined debts of the Home and Foreign Mission Societies, the gifts of the past year to the American Baptist Home Mission Society have been fully up to the average. And yet there has been a loss in the case of some of the most reliable of our churches, due to a very peculiar circumstance, no less than the agitation of the subject of "Systematic and Proportionate Giving," and the effort to adopt some new and more promising plan for gathering the missionary offering. Mention might be made of several churches whose contributions have utterly fallen out of the past year, because, by the new system adopted, the time of taking the collection for the Home Mission Society has been postponed beyond the fiscal year. Thus, while these churches will be able to report their gifts for the work of the Society in their Associational year, they will fail to get them into our fiscal year, so that the Society will suffer the loss of the contributions for one year, which, in the aggregated instances, amounts to a considerable sum.

There has been an increasing interest in the matter of systematic and proportionate giving, evident from the fact that many of the pastors are endeavoring to establish an intelligent and regular method of gathering the funds for the several phases of the mission work of the denomination; nevertheless, something of the old spirit remains. God speed the day when it will be impossible for the representative of any one Society to persuade church, individual, Sunday-school or Young People's Society to assume an obligation to his Society which will so tax the resources as to prevent the giving of anything to the other Societies, or so lessen the giving to others as to make of "Proportionate Giving" Disproportionate Giving!

The following tables will give information concerning the amounts of money received from my District, and the special sources whence they have come:

	39
Total contributions from the churches	49,266 64 1,790 59 862 86
Total from all sources	
Increase over last year	\$25,624 25
Total from the churches this year Total from the churches last year	
Increase over last year	\$1,717 29
Total from individuals this year Total from individuals last year	\$49,265 64 18,527 61
Increase over last year	\$30,739 03
Total from Sunday-schools this year Total from Sunday-schools last year	\$1,790 59
Increase over last year	\$326 45
Total from Young People's Societies last year Total from Young People's Societies this year	\$893 57
Decrease from last year	\$30 71
Total from legacies last year Total from legacies this year	\$34,314 05 27,186 24
Decrease from last year	\$7,127 81
Of the contributions of individuals for Conditional and P manent Trust Funds there were this year	er- \$39,728 73
Of the contributions from legacies for Conditional and P manent Trust Funds there were last year	\$7,749 15
There have been received from this District during the y at the Southern schools of the Society	ear \$3,546 57

It may be of interest to look at what has actually been accomplished in the way of gathering money for the Society during the past five years. In no way can this be so well done as by studying the following tables:

1893-94 1894-95 1895-96 1896-97 1897-98	Churches. \$28,169 40 30,715 56 30,213 77 28,429 02 30,146 31	Individuals. \$12,859 14 19,899 43 23,061 84 18,527 61 49,266 64	Sunday schools. \$1,448 73 1,787 76 1,595 83 1,464 14 1,790 59
	\$147,674 06	\$123,614 66	\$8,087 05
	Young People's societies.	s Legacies.	Totals.
1893-94	\$478 44	\$22,489 08	\$65,444 79
1894-95	650 95	109;356 60	162,410 30
1895-96	888 27	147,072 66	202,832 37
1896-97	893 57	34,314 05	83,628 39
1897-98	862 86	27,186 24	109,252 64
	\$3,774 09	\$340,418 63	\$623,568 49
During these five years ind above amounts for Cor Funds	nditional and	Permanent Tru	ist \$64,848 73

These figures give a good idea of the importance of the New England District, and of the amount of labor involved in the care of it.

NEW YORK DISTRICT.

DWIGHT SPENCER, D. D., NEW YORK, DISTRICT SECRETARY.

The district embraces the State of New York and three Associations in Northern New Jersey. There are 931 churches in New York, and 105 in the three New Jersey Associations. When the present Secretary entered upon his work in July, 1897, the district had been a year and a half without a representative. Upon making a careful study of the tables of receipts for 1896-97, I found that considerably less than half the churches had made contributions, and that the attention of the Sunday-schools and Young People's Societies had, to a large extent, been turned towards other objects of benevolence. I saw at once that to undertake personal

work among so large a number of churches would be out of the question, and that if they were to be reached at all before the year closed, it would have to be done by correspondence. The results have far exceeded my expectations. I begun, hoping to add 100 to the number of contributing churches, but, instead of that, 175 have generously responded to the appeal made. These, together with 31 Sunday-schools, have contributed the handsome sum of \$2,250.31.

In addition to this, nearly 100 other Sunday-schools have promised to send in contributions during the first quarter of the present year.

The total number of contributing churches this year has been 474, and their contribution, with those of individuals, Sunday-schools, Young People's and Women's Societies, have amounted to \$78,824.07.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

1806-7.

1090-7.		
Contributions from churches, individuals, Sunday-schools, Young People's and Women's Societies	\$73,688 10,466	
Received from legacies	10,400	03
	\$84,154	66
1897-8.		
Contributions from churches, individuals and others, as		
above	\$78,824	07
Received from legacies	14,577	84
Contributions specified for the Society's debt	1,300	00
	\$94,701	91
GAINS FOR 1897-8.		
From churches and individuals, as above	\$5,136	04
From legacies	4,111	21
From contributions designated for debt	1,300	00
Total gain	\$10,547	25

Considering that, in addition to this, more than \$100,000 was contributed for the "Joint Debt," the showing seems remarkably favorable. Deducting the 474 contributing churches from the whole number leaves 457 that are still non-contributors. But of these, 19 German churches make their contributions through the German Conference, and 195 report 50 members and less, and can hardly be counted upon for more than

small and occasional contributions. This leaves 229 churches having 50 members and over, that made no contribution last year. The Secretary will continue his efforts among these, and hopes that all will soon fall into line as regular contributors.

In the three New Jersey Associations there are 105 churches, and of these 67, with 35 Sunday-schools and 29 Young People's Societies, gave \$4,000.12.

Adding to this number of contributing churches the 6 German churches, and 15 having 50 members and less, we have 88, which, deducted from the total number, 105, leaves only 17 non-contributors.

I have visited 50 churches, attended 11 associations and 2 conventions, preached 11 sermons, delivered 41 addresses, sent out nearly 3,000 letters, and distributed a large quantity of literature.

PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT: PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

E. B. PALMER, D. D., PHILADELPHIA, PA., DISTRICT SECRETARY.

The year opened with the special duties in connection with the effort to cancel the Joint Debts of the Home and Foreign Missionary Societies. The maturing of the plans and the securing of pledges from churches and individuals imposed a large amount of extra work upon the District Secretaries.

The hearty cooperation of pastors and the deep and wide-spread interest among the membership of our churches is acknowledged with special gratitude.

The extent of this interest is seen from the fact that 216 churches and 153 individuals, 9 Sunday-schools and 15 Young People's Societies made special offerings for this object. The individual offerings ranged from 50 cents to \$5,000, more than the entire amount, \$30,000, assigned to this District was secured. Fears entertained by some that the special effort to cancel our debt would affect the current offerings for the year have not been realized.

The offerings last year, exclusive of annuities and legacies, were \$20,709.93; this year, \$20,671.01.

It is exceedingly gratifying that the debt contributions were regarded by the donors as special gifts and not allowed to encroach upon the annual offering.

I have visited during the year 75 churches, attended in person 20 Associations, and by substitute the 9 others remaining; also the State meetings of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Have preached 53 sermons, delivered 23 lantern lectures and 48 addresses. The entire number of churches contributing is 476. Sunday-schools 117, Young People's Socie-

tics 27, other organizations 6, making a total of 626 as against 631 last year. Individual offerings 53, as against 106 last year. Special appeals for the debt precluded the advisability of urging the claims of our general work upon individuals. This accounts in part for the falling off of personal offerings.

The following table shows the receipts for this year as compared with those of the preceding:

	Churches.	Individ- uals.	Sunday schools.	Y. P. societies.	Other organizations.	Legacies.	Annui- ties.	Totals.
This year,	\$11,393 69			\$178 10		\$4,941 04 6,438 41		
	*\$160 19	*\$72 55	t\$484 30	*\$17 52				

* Decrease.

+ Increase.

The offerings to the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society have never been heretofore reported by us from this district. They are given herewith to show the entire amount collected from the field, with the exception that we have been obliged to use the report of last year for the month of March for the State of New Jersey. The figures stand thus:

For Pennsylvania	\$5,914 39 2,040 87
Total	\$7,955 26

This amount added to the above gives a total for both Societies of \$36,727.29.

Special attention has been given to the foreign population of Philadelphia.

The estimated number of Italians is from 30,000 to 50,000; one of our city papers gives the number of Poles as 35,000. No well-directed effort has been made thus far to reach these multitudes who are among us as a sheep having no shepherd. The Home Mission Society after a careful examination of the facts decided to begin work among the Italians. Mr. Ariel Bellondi was appointed as missionary for Philadelphia and vicinity. After about two months, however, so much opposition was developed by one of our local organizations, to which previously a most liberal proposition had been made for coöperation with the Home Mission Society, that it was concluded to withdraw from the field, and Mr. Bellondi was appointed to work elsewhere.

It is to be hoped that those responsible for this incalculable evil will in some way take up the work and open the door of life and hope to these thousands of people in our city.

The great mass of foreign people drawn to Pennsylvania by its coal and iron industries make it a field of special interest. It is impossible for the average Christian among us to realize the helpless religious ignorance of many of these people. Time ought not to be far distant when this work will be taken up and prosecuted with vigor.

THE LAKE DISTRICT: MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

E. H. E. JAMESON, D. D., DETROIT, MICH., DISTRICT SECRETARY.

When the year just past began, the indications of success in collecting funds for our work were quite hopeful. As predicted in political circles, there was a revival in some kinds of business, and new enterprises were started. Money was in larger circulation, and the season opened well for the agriculturists. Nor were they disappointed, for the crops were excellent and brought better prices in the market than in some previous years. So it was expected that Baptists would be generous in their contributions to missions. And all things considered, they were. But the payment of the debts of our two missionary societies was laid upon their hearts and consciences, and the way they responded to our appeals was most gratifying and is pleasant to recall and record. Nevertheless, it must be admitted the pledges made for the "Joint Debt" somewhat affected contributions for the regular work. Several churches in Michigan and a few in Ohio that gave generously to wipe out the debts, have neglected to make regular contributions for our Society in time, at least, to have them counted. It is hoped, and some of them promise, to make their offerings larger this year. And yet, the results are most gratifying. There is a large gain in the number of contributing churches, and the contributions from all sources, including legacies, are not behind the aggregate of the year previous. Indeed, when we consider that one church in Ohio in 1897, through the personal generosity of one man, was enabled to contribute more than ten thousand dollars, we may say that the contributions for the past year far exceed those of 1897.

The gifts for the year are itemized as shown below:

34			
M	20	higan:	

Michigan.		
123 churches gave	\$2,458	00
15 Sunday-schools gave	170	54
10 Young People's Societies gave	43	02
Individual and miscellaneous, including legacies	3,475	44
Women's Society of Michigan	875	00

\$7,022 06

Total, Michigan and Ohio	\$21,557 6	9
	\$14,535 6	53
218 churches gave 19 Sunday-schools gave 12 Young People's Societies gave Women's Societies gave Individual and miscellaneous, including legacies	\$4,886 o 158 6 172 o 587 7 8,771 1	64
Ohio:		

In addition to the above, I received for the "Joint Debt" of the Missionary Societies upwards of \$2,500 from Michigan, and nearly \$6,000 from Ohio. These two States contributed through the District Secretaries of the two Societies, and directly to the Societies' Treasurers, nearly \$20,000 for the debts.

It may be of interest to the friends of the Society to know something of the comparative results of work in this district for a few years past. I give them in brief:

1894—Michigan gave, exclusive of legacies and including \$1,400 from Woman's Home Mission Society of	
Michigan	\$5,038 32
Ohio gave that year, not counting legacies	7,556 35
1895—Michigan gave, with \$1,362 from women	4,520 47
Ohio gave, not counting legacies	16,295 00
1896—Michigan gave	4,058 32
Ohio gave	6,812 50
1897—Michigan contributed	3,939 31
Ohio contributed	17,209 41
1898—Michigan contributed	3,500 64
Ohio contributed	14,535 63
During these five years it will be seen that	
Ohio has contributed, without legacies	\$54,405 89
Ohio has contributed, with legacies	67.141 32
Michigan has contributed, without legacies	21,057 06
Michigan has contributed, with legacies	25,911 40
Total contributions of Michigan and Ohio	75.463 95
Total legacies of Michigan and Ohio	17,588 77

It may be well to state that from 1894 to 1898 the country was passing through financial and commercial difficulties, yet the churches were faith-

ful and gave, in some cases, beyond their means. Under the influence of the new plans of Systematic Beneficence more churches are contributing, and it is believed that more money will come into the treasury of the Society in the near future.

My work during the past year, in consequence of the effort to raise money for the "Joint Debt," has been quite exacting and greater than in other years. I have travelled about 19,000 miles; delivered 95 addresses; preached 61 sermons; visited 72 churches; attended 38 Associations, and 20 or more other meetings; have written nearly 2,000 letters, besides sending out a vast number of circulars, and many packages of literature. I have secured a large number of subscribers to our Home Mission Monthly, and within the past six months have had gratifying success in securing clubs for The Home Mission Echoes. I have entered upon the ninth year of my work as District Secretary.

WABASH DISTRICT: INDIANA AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

REV. SCHUYLER C. FULMER, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., DISTRICT SECRETARY.

The past has been my first full year of service for the Society, having only served eight months of the previous year. It has been frequently mentioned in these reports that fully three-fourths of the churches in this district have preaching only once a month and are located in the country. This, together with the fact that the improved conditions in trade and finance, which have come to some sections of our land, have not affected most of the country places in this district until recently, and then but little improvement is noticeable, has made collections difficult. In a strong Baptist portion of Illinois the wheat crop was a failure. One person who is in the habit of giving \$100 a year could not do so on account of this failure. In Indiana 46 churches that gave on the Joint Debt, gave \$408.17 less this year than the previous year to the regular work, and 39 churches that gave on the Joint Debt, gave \$255.82 more, making a net loss of \$152.35 from churches giving on the Debt.

On the whole, the year has been very pleasant. I have greatly extended my acquaintance. Pastors and brethren in the churches have been very kind, and my reception and treatment by them has been all that I could ask. I believe the interest in missions is growing. The growing interest in all missions and less selfish devotion to one branch to the exclusion of others is very noticeable. Also, there is a growth in the direction of system in beneficence. I have made an effort to secure a Secretary of Home Missions in each church in the District, and have men with gratifying results since sending out the letter explaining his duties and requesting the churches to choose such a person.

1898.] ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD.	47
FINANCIAL STATEMENT—IN INDIANA.	
20 B. Y. P. U.'s gave	\$91 45
22 Sunday-schools gave	130 20
49 personal gifts amounted to	220 25
288 churches gave	2,044 51
Total	\$2,486 41
IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.	
8 Associational collections amounted to	\$37 04
3 Women's Societies gave	12 10
2 Y. P. S. C. E.'s gave	10 00
21 B. Y. P. U.'s gave	93 36
22 Sunday-schools gave	97 19
117 personal gifts amounted to	635 45
197 churches gave	1,528 81
Total.	\$2,413 95
IN THE DISTRICT.	
Total from all sources this year	\$6,327 03
Total from all sources last year	5,343 69
Increase this year	\$983 34
Total from churches this year	\$3,573 32
Total from churches last year	3,478 92
Increase this year	\$94 40
Total from individuals last year	\$1,188 24
Total from individuals this year	855 70
Decrease this year	\$332 54
Total from Sunday-schools last year	\$266 23
Total from Sunday-schools this year	227 39
Decrease this year.	\$38 84
Total from Young People's Societies last year	\$213 10
Total from Young People's Societies this year	194 81
Decrease this year	\$18 29

Total contributions from legacies this year	\$900 00
Total contribution to Annuity Fund this year	526 67

My personal work is partially represented by the following: Addresses made, 123; sermons preached, 72; prayer-meetings attended, 26; churches visited, 101; Associations attended personally, 23; and by proxy, 37; State Conventions attended, 2; letters written, 3,323; postals written, 697; circular letters sent out, 3,837; miles traveled personally, 14,355, and by others representing me at Associations, 3,604; copies of the Annual Report distributed, 146; copies of the Home Mission Monthly given away, 1,330; pages of other literature distributed, 275,612; sample copies of the Chapel Day program and sample mite-boxes sent to 819 Sunday-schools, and 860 mite-boxes sent out for use. The mite-boxes have only been prepared recently, hence the small number put out. Have secured 114 new subscribers to the Home Mission Monthly and 122 renewals.

CHICAGO DISTRICT: NORTHERN ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN. REV. J. B. THOMAS, CHICAGO, ILL., DISTRICT SECRETARY.

The past year has been a memorable one. It began with a special endeavor on the Joint Missionary Debt. It closed with a heroic effort to prevent a new deficit. The former was a complete success. The latter lacked but a little of the desired end. As was to be expected, the current receipts were somewhat lessened by the large giving to the special movement.

Through this office there has been collected on account of the joint debt \$11,978.96, and for the current work of the Home Mission Society \$12,433.73. This latter is a falling off of \$1,355.73 from the receipts of last year. The income from Chapel Day was reduced to a minimum because of the severe storm on the day assigned. The general financial outlook has not cleared up, though it has greatly improved. The panic feeling of the earlier part of the year had scarcely begun to subside, when the dangers and perils of possible war affected the business and commercial atmosphere. A growing uncertainty pervades the community, and preoccupies the absorbing life and thought.

The past has been a year of growth along educational lines. Christian stewardship has been the key of many conventions and conferences, and the theme of many addresses. The Commission on Systematic Beneficence has been working through committees and literature to cultivate and stimulate intelligent, Christian giving. The joint debt movement gave a unity to our mission work, and revealed an ability on the part of our people that has yet much fruitage for the future. On the whole, the year has been one of encouragement and of rich divine favor.

A deep gloom came over this office and its work in the sudden taking away of the lamented and beloved Dr. Haigh on January 1st of this year.

For twenty years this has been his home, and his influence has extended into every State and Baptist community in the West and Northwest. His intense thought and work have been a constant inspiration. His counsel was uniformly and pre-eminently wise, and his presence was a benediction. He had accomplished his long and admirable service for the Society, and completed his life's work. He has received an abundant entrance into his eternal reward.

Upon the death of Dr. Haigh, I was appointed Superintendent of the work among the foreign populations of Illinois. At that time recommendation had already been made concerning the taking up of work in this city among the Poles and the Hollanders. Since then appropriations for this work have been granted by the Board, and the Polish Missionary has been on the field since February 1st. Fruitage has already appeared, and several baptisms have occurred. We hope soon to have a young man from the Seminary at Hamburg to take up work among the Hollanders. Our Swedish work was never more encouraging than now. A new interest has just been taken up in South Chicago. The Englewood Swedish Church dedicated a handsome new building on Easter, costing \$12,000. At Galesburg, where we have a Swedish population of 9,000, a forward movement is being anticipated in the near future. Special mention should be made of the work at DeKalb, where great advance has characterized There are 65,000 Danes and Norwegians in this State, and we have but one missionary in the field. They make strong appeals for help. The work among the Germans, Bohemians and French is making steady and healthy progress. Many open doors await us. The calls are urgent. To-morrow will be too late to enter many of these opportunities. We have the hearty cooperation and sympathy of our foreign brethren, and our chief desire is to join them in giving the Gospel to those of foreign birth, whom a wise Providence has brought to our doors that they may learn of the Christ.

The inauguration of a plan of coöperation between the Chicago City Missions and the American Baptist Home Mission Society is looked upon as a happy solution of problems that have greatly perplexed. Though this does not go into effect until next October, yet it has already put new life and energy into our city Missions. In seizing thus upon the problem of city evangelization, our Society recognizes what is destined to be more and more the coming question of our national life.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT: MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA.

O. A. WILLIAMS, D. D., MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT SECRETARY.

Rev. J. B. Thomas, of Chicago, continues to have the oversight of the work of collecting the offerings of the churches in Wisconsin. This report covers only the three States of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The Committees on Systematic Beneficence in these States made their recommendations to the churches during the year. Some have adopted this recommendation, which fixes the date of their offerings, bringing them in some instances in the next fiscal year of the Society.

DIFFICULTIES.

Many of the churches have a severe struggle to exist, and this is often given as the reason why nothing is done for Home Missions. In the cooperating States it is not an easy matter to make the people understand the relation between the Convention and the Society, and that money contributed for State Missions is not money for Home Missions in the broader sense. Some churches still insist on calling the contribution for State Convention work Home Mission money, and in limiting their offering to this particular work.

The Secretary endeavored through correspondence, and whenever practicable by personal visitation, to obtain contributions from all the churches, except the Germans, in these three States. Time was given to

the raising of the joint debts.

The financial report is necessarily imperfect. Some of the missionary pastors in this district report the offerings of their churches to the Treasurer in New York, and the District Secretary is not informed of these sums till they appear in the Home Mission Monthly.

The results of the year are as follows:

CONTRIBUTIONS AS REPORTED AT THE OFFICE OF THIS DISTRICT.

Minnesola.		
From Mrs. Drake's estate	\$2,280 00	,
From the churches	1,578 62	
From individuals	55 50	,
From Women's Societies	16 00	,
Young People's Societies	13 90	,
For Church Edifice Fund	11 00)
Chapel Day receipts, '97	326 1	3
For Education	1 2	5
		\$4,282 49
North Dakota.		
From the churches	\$43 30	0
From Women's Societies	5 0	0
Young People's Societies	2 50	
Chapel Day receipts, '98	4 00)
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	A

South Dakota.

	the churches	\$73 22
From	individuals	22 00
From	Women's Societies	10 00

\$105 22

\$4,442 51

Collected and reported at this office for joint debts...... 2,495 75

THE CENTRAL DISTRICT: IOWA, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, OKLAHOMA
AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

REV. N. B. RAIRDEN, OMAHA, NEB., SUPERINTENDENT OF MISSIONS AND DISTRICT SECRETARY.

REPORT AS DISTRICT SECRETARY.

The past year has been one of financial gain throughout the entire district, with the exception of the extreme western parts of Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. The uniform good crops throughout the district, and the good prices which have been realized for the same, have placed our people in a very much better position, financially, than they have occupied since 1892. However, the extreme financial pressure of recent years has taught our people a great lesson, and the profits of the last year have been used very largely in paying off obligations. These obligations had so seriously threatened the loss of everything, that the first thought of the people seemed to be to get rid of them. It has been a year of debt-paying for churches, as well as individuals. More than 100 churches in this district have paid off the last dollar of their indebtedness during the past year.

In Iowa the State Convention was greatly burdened with debt at the beginning, and special efforts were made during the entire Convention year to pay this. These efforts were crowned with success, but the effect of this has been that the receipts of the Society are less than they would otherwise have been. However, there has been a healthy increase in all of the States, in the matter of benevolences.

The following table will indicate the financial showing for the past year as compared with the preceding one. It should be remembered that this statement includes only money given for the general work of the Society and does not include money contributed for the State Conventions in any case, nor does it include money raised within the State for Church Edifice Work, as the Society coöperates with the States in the matter of church building, as well as missionary work.

IOWA.

	Apr. 1, '96, to Apr. 1, '97.	Apr. 1, '97, to Apr. 1, '98.	Decrease.	Increase.
Churches and individuals Y. P. Societies* Sunday school Women's M. S	80 61 142 87	204 32	\$16 45	\$482 12 61 41 19 62
	\$2,252 25	\$2,798 99		Net in. \$546 7

KANSAS.

A CONSTRUCTION OF STRUCTURES	Apr. 1,'96, to Apr. 1, '97.	Apr. 1, '97, to Apr. 1, '98.	Decrease.	Increase.
Churches and individuals Y. P. Societies* Sunday school Women's M. S Legacies	38 99 13 24 10 85	10 47 19 00	\$35 99 2 77 6 50	\$270 72 8 15
	\$1,028 33	\$1,262 14		Net in. \$233 87

NEBRASKA.

COSE IN THAT A STREET AND SECURITY AND A SECURITY AND A SECURITY AND A SECURITY ASSECTION ASSECT	Apr. 1,'96, to Apr. 1, '97.	Apr 1,'97, to Apr. 1, '98.	Decrease.	Increase.
Churches and individuals Y. P. Societies* Sunday school Women's M. S Legacies	13 00	1 60 15 18 2 50	\$18 94 10 50 550 00	\$133 94 3 15
	\$1,136 83	\$694 51	Net de. \$442 59	

MISSOURI.

	Apr. 1,'96, to Apr. 1, '97.	Apr. 1,'97, to Apr. 1, '98.	Decrease.	Increase.
Total receipts	\$1,019 33	\$547 87	\$471 86	

^{*} In addition to contributions through the churches.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

	Apr. 1,'96, to Apr. 1, '97.	Apr. 1, '97, to Apr. 1, '98.	Decrease.	Increase.
Total receipts	\$742 28	\$618 26	\$124 02	
	OKI	AHOMA.		no e setu culo
		Apr. 1,'97, to Apr. 1, '98.	Decrease.	Increase.
Total receipts	\$355 71	\$395 85		\$44 14

Miscellaneous from Arkansas	46 77 500 00
Total receipts Total receipts last year	\$6,269 75 5,599 83
Net increase this year Decrease in legacies	\$669 9 2 556 50

Net increase in contributions.....\$1,226 42

When it is considered that there are 1,800 churches in the district, outside of Missouri, and that it is absolutely impossible, even if a man should give his entire time to visiting the churches in the interest of collections to visit more than a tithe of the churches during the year, and that but a comparatively small portion of my time can be given to this work, the record of the year is a special tribute to the faithful pastors who have presented the work of the Society and secured contributions for it, and I desire, here, to especially acknowledge my obligation to the faithful Special Representatives in the different Associations who have worked so faithfully without compensation in the interest of the Society. They have traveled thousands of miles, written many letters, and altogether have shown a wonderful consecration to the Lord's service. Without their faithful work, the results indicated in the table could not have been reached. It is expected and believed that the churches of this district will continue to increase their offerings to the Society, and that each year will show a healthy increase in this direction.

[†]Onitting Missouri as I have nothing to do with collections in that State.

No effort has been made along the line of special appeals, as a regular increase is considered much preferable. Special appeals have a direct tendency, also, to counteract the influence of the commission on "Systematic Beneficence." Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas have each adopted plans for systematic contributions, and the work of the Society has been carried on during the past year, with special reference to aiding and encouraging the churches to each appointed time, in accordance with the State plan and to conform in all respects to it.

PERSONAL SERVICES.

The following is a record of my personal services during the past year: I have traveled, in round numbers, 40,000 miles; delivered 273 sermons and addresses; attended 161 prayer-meetings; made 870 religious visits; visited 151 churches and places; written 7,015 letters and postal cards; sent out over 75,000 pieces of printed matter; have paid for traveling expenses \$272.95; postage, express, drayage, etc., \$375.47; for stationery and printing, \$75.99; stenographer and office help, \$194.70; office rent, \$60.

Of the above amounts, \$52.05 traveling expenses, \$43.80 postage, \$10.90 stationery and printing, were paid for expense incurred by our Special Representatives in the different Associations.

PACIFIC DISTRICT: OREGON, WASHINGTON AND CALIFORNIA.

REV. C. A. WOODDY, PORTLAND, ORE., DISTRICT SECRETARY.

The Pacific District comprises an area of 338,000 square miles. Its Baptist strength is comprised in 5 Conventions, 30 Associations, 460 churches, with 30,450 members. Of these churches, somewhat less than 30, with less than a thousand members, are not in affiliation with the Home Mission Society or those churches which do thus affiliate. Of hese 460 churches in this great field, there are about 60 which are fully self-supporting, and enjoying a settled ministry and regular preaching service each Lord's day.

On this field the Society is annually appropriating about \$22,000 for the support of the Missionary Convention work, aside from Chinese work and Church Edifice work. With this brief statement must be put the further fact that three of the five Conventions have been unable to carry their work without avoiding a debt during the last year. These are the external conditions in the face of which the support of the general work of the Society has been presented. I am pleased to report that good progress has been made in securing from churches, Sunday-schools, and individuals a recognition of the work of the Society.

During the past year I have spent a large amount of time in securing action from Conventions and Associations approving a change in the general scheme of beneficence, so that an offering to the Society should be provided for. This has now been secured, and many of the churches

have adopted this outline of offerings. For this reason I shall hope to see enlisted quite a large proportion of our churches in the coming year.

Contributions for the past year, passing through my hands, show a very considerable increase both in the number of contributions as well as in the sums secured. The total amount secured and remitted to your treasury, passing through my office, came from the following sources: Churches contributing, 31; Women's Circles contributing, 2; Sunday-schools contributing, 10; persons contributing, 56. From all the above sources, the sum received and remitted at this date is \$1,425.93. In addition to this amount, sundry other amounts have been gathered and remitted to the treasury direct of which I have no office record.

For a proper comparison of the contributions of this District with other portions of the field, it should be remembered that in the coöperative work with the Society, above alluded to, this District raises and disburses in Home Mission work within its bounds not less than \$7,500 annually, and during the last year nearly \$2,000 above this has been raised for the purpose of paying debts contracted during these hard times. This fact will make it clear that the churches of this region are fully alive to the needs of such work as that under the care of the Society.

For the future there is hope of a continued growth in contributions, since a considerable proportion of our churches have decided to make annual offerings for the work of the Society. I wish here to bear testimony to the value and helpfulness of the various Commissions on Beneficence on my field in devising and forwarding plans by which the way is open to me for presenting this work.

A feature of the immediate future, so far as I am able to forecast it from present indications, is one of difficulty in providing for the Convention work pressing to be done. A large number of our members, and not a few of them among our best, both financially and spiritually, have gone to the Alaska mines. Many of our churches will be crippled in their home work on this account, and their contributions for Convention work, as well as for all other benevolences, will, doubtless, be lessened. In addition to this, there is strong pressure from each of the Coast Conventions for an enlargement of the work during the coming year. One of the General Missionaries writes me that the expenditures on his field for the coming year must be increased by at least \$3,000, or not less than twenty churches now organized will become extinct, and other points that should be opened will have to go uncared for. With this pressure from these two directions upon our churches, it seems more than probable that all possible enlargement of contributions will be more than absorbed by this pressing and present demand for cultivation of the mission fields at home.

My personal work may be briefly summed up as follows: Miles traveled, 15,350; Conventions of five States attended; 7 Associations; 32

churches; sermons, 23; addresses, 37; letters, 436, and many other meetings for conference over matters pertaining to our work.

KANAWHA DISTRICT: WEST VIRGINIA.

W. E. POWELL, D. D., PARKERSBURG, W. VA., DISTRICT SECRETARY.

During the last year there has been a peculiar combination of influences, which have made it very difficult to collect money in this district.

I. The stock industry, of sheep and cattle, had been greatly demoralized for two or three years; prices ranged so low that nearly all of such stock had been disposed of. Sheep were sold for \$1 and \$2 per head, but now that prices are greatly improved, special efforts are being made to restock the grazing districts and \$5 and \$6 and even higher prices are being paid for sheep, while the prices of cattle are equally high. Farmers have had but little money during the last year, which they could turn into benevolent channels.

2. An unprecedented drought last year, lasting for seven months, cut the crops so short that many families have found it very difficult to secure supplies on which to live.

3. The mining interests of the State are large, and growing larger each year, so that the almost universal strike of last year, lasting for so many months, seriously affected thousands of our people, many churches, as well as persons, finding it impossible to give, as in former years, for Home Missions. The farms are now being well stocked again, the mines are being worked, and the indications now are that a much more prosperous future is before us.

It is impossible for me to give a complete analysis of the sources of receipts, but a change in the plan of keeping my books will enable me to do so in subsequent reports.

PERSONAL WORK.

Weeks of work, 52; churches visited, 65; associations attended, 22; other public meetings attended, 10; sermons preached, 65; addresses made, 152; prayer meetings attended, 112; religious visits made, 212; pages of tracts distributed, 57,500; persons baptized, 9; churches organized, 1; Sunday-schools organized, 3; assisted in the dedication of 7 church edifices; secured on indebtedness, \$3,682; saved 1 house which had been sold for debt; secured good lots on which to build 2 houses; attended and held 29 meetings for consultation; I have collected in cash for the Society \$1,601.17; secured 7 new subscribers for the Home Mission Monthly; have paid for traveling expenses, \$283.95; for postage, \$77.50; stationery and printing, \$30.79; expressage and telegrams, \$4.45; have traveled 10,465 miles; have written 3,348 letters and 1,122 postal cards.

For more than seventeen years I have had charge of this district. I began to organize the work January 1, 1881, have sown the seed, waited

its germination, watched it grow, and during the last five years have been permitted to gather a good harvest. During these five years more than 100 church edifices have been built, fully 10,000 members have been added to our churches, systematic beneficence has been most heartily recommended by our State Convention, has been adopted by each of our 16 local associations, and by a large per cent. of the 600 Baptist churches in this State. We have entered and occupied a large number of new and important fields. Here is one illustration: Five years ago we had no church in Fairmont. I was asked to occupy the Presbyterian Church house, as this denomination had no pastor. I did so for eight consecutive months, both the Presbyterians and Baptists of the place and their friends attending, so that I had much the largest congregation in the town. When a Presbyterian pastor was secured, the Baptists found themselves strong enough to go to work. A pastor was called, lots were secured, a good house was built; we now have one of our very best Sunday-schools in this place, a church with 160 members, church property worth \$10,000 and paid for. In less than five years this young church has raised, for all purposes, more than \$15,000; of this amount the Home Mission Society gave \$500 toward the building, and \$200 per year toward the pastor's salary-in all, \$1,500. The Rev. G. M. Shott was the first pastor, while the Rev. W. J. Eddy is now the much-beloved leader and pastor. But for the aid of the Home Mission Society, we would not have a church nor a building in this growing town of 6,000 people. The Society's work was never so much appreciated and highly prized as at this time. Our State Convention is to hold its next meeting with this young church in October, 1898.

II. MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

The reports of the Superintendents of Missions and General Missionaries give a faithful, detailed account of the present status and outlook of the various fields of missionary endeavor. It may be of interest to present here a general statement of the different lines along which the Missionary Work of the Society is at present being prosecuted:

I. WESTERN MISSIONS.

The Society was originally organized in 1832 for the specific purpose of organizing churches and supporting missionaries in the far West, especially in the Mississippi Valley. The frontier at that time was Wisconsin, Illinois; even Indiana and Ohio, owing to the absence of railroads and of other facilities for travel, were, indeed, in the far West. The general purpose out of which the Society grew has been kept steadily in view for sixty-six years. and Western Missions still occupy a prominent place in all the deliberations of your Board. The specific fields have been changed, but the character of the work remains essentially the same. What was done fifty years ago in Iowa is now done in Montana and Wyoming. There have never been in the history of the Society more urgent demands for frontier work than now come from Indian and Oklahoma Territories, from Arizona, New Mexico and elsewhere in the Sunset regions. Your Board has been importuned with great eloquence for an immediate and liberal increase of appropriations for almost every part of its western field, especially for Eastern Washington, Colorado, New Mexico and Southern California. If it were possible, to-day, to increase the appropriations for all the Rocky Mountain Region by not less than 50 per cent., the immediate and prospective results of the increase would be very apparent and very gratifying.

2. MISSIONS AMONG THE FOREIGN POPULATIONS.

The tide of immigration still flows in and there is no immediate prospect of its cessation. The missionaries of the Society are at work preaching the Gospel not only to Americans and Africans, but also Armenians, Bohemians, Chinese, Danes, French, Finns, Germans, Indians, Italians, Japanese, Jews, Mexicans, Norwegians, Poles, Portuguese, Swedes and Welsh, besides including among its hearers Hollanders, Russians and Syrians. Among each and all of these nationalities great results have already been achieved, and there is a brilliant outlook for the future.

The work among the Italians challenges attention. These people seem peculiarly accessible to the Gospel and respond with wonderful readiness to the appeals of the missionary. There seems to be a spontaneous movement in progress among them, manifesting itself almost simultaneously at various points. It is

confidently believed that the wonderful results already achieved among the Germans and the Scandinavians could be fully duplicated among the Italians in the immediate future if proper steps could be taken. The great desideratum at present is a training school for the preparation of missionaries, and it is earnestly hoped that this will be supplied at no distant day.

It is difficult to exaggerate the importance or blessedness of mission effort among the various nationalities who have cast in their lot among us, and are rapidly becoming Americanized. They are "foreigners" only in name; their children are Americans, and the churches organized among them will soon drop their distinctive names and become distinctly American churches. In many parts of the West, especially, this tide of foreign immigration is enriching our American churches very much, as the overflow of the Nile makes fertile the valleys of Egypt.

3. MISSIONS IN MEXICO.

The progress of the Missions in Mexico is limited and hindered by the lack of money. There is no doubt whatever that the public opinion of the Mexicans is undergoing a radical revolution, and in due process of time Roman Catholicism will either be abandoned entirely for Protestantism, or will be radically changed in its characteristics. It is a source of profound regret that your Board is not able to greatly enlarge its work in our sister Republic.

4. MISSIONS AMONG THE NEGROES.

The plan of coöperation in many of the Southern States, to which reference is made in the report of the Field Secretary, is, on the whole, working very satisfactorily. The relations between the Negroes and their white brethren are most fraternal, and we may say, mutually helpful. Our Negro brethren are slowly but surely acquiring experience of the most valuable character in the organization and economical and efficient prosecution of missionary work.

The following presents a summary exhibit of the missionary operations of the Society:

The whole number of laborers, missionaries and teachers supported wholly or in part by the Society has been 1,030.

These have been distributed as follows: In the New England States, 43; in the Middle and Central States, 70; in the Southern States, 197; in the Western States and Territories, 688; in the Canadian Dominion, 14; in Mexico, 18. French missionaries have wrought in 6 States; Scandinavian missionaries, in 23 States and Manitoba; German missionaries, in 18 States and Canada; colored missionaries, in 16 States and Territories.

Among the foreign population there have been 244 missionaries and 9 teachers; among the colored people, 46 and 193; the Indians, 21 and 20; the Mexicans, 12 and 6, respectively; among the Mormons, 2 teachers, and among Americans, 477 missionaries.

The Society aids in the maintenance of 33 established schools for the colored people, the Indians and the Mexicans. There are 8 day schools for the Chinese, and other day schools as follows: I in Utah and I in New Mexico.

The particular distribution of these laborers is as follows:

Maine 2	N. C 18	Minn 52	Utah 6
N. H 4	S. C 21	Iowa 31	Nevada
Mass 25	Ga 42	Mo 7	Idaho 11
R. I 3	Fla 6	Neb: 42	Cal 64
Conn 9	Ala 8	Ind. Ter. 67	Ore 26
N. Y 19	Miss 12	Oklahoma 29	Wash 46
N. J 10	La 5	Kans 59	Manitoba
Pa 7	Ark 5	S. Dakota 43	Br. Colum.
Del 6	Tex 25	N. Dakota 31	Alberta
D. C 16	Ohio 5	Mont 15	Ontario
Va 28	Mich 17	Wyom 4	Mexico 1
W. Va 12	Ind 3	Colo 34	
Ky 9	Ill 26	New Mex. 9	Total 1,03
Tenn 18	Wis 55	Ariz 5	

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF MISSIONARIES, ETC., OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY—FROM 1871 TO 1898, INCLUSIVE.

	MISSIONARIES.										SCHOOLS.		
YEAR.	f Total No. Missionaries and Teachers.	Among Americans.	Among Germans.	Among Scandinavians.	Among French.	Among Mexicans.	Among Indians.	Among Freedmen.	Among Chinese.	Number.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Ch. Edifices Erected.
871	352	149	25	15	4	3	10	73	3	7	20	11	31
872	424	265	29	14	7 6	3 4	7	73 75 68	4		19	831	38
872	435	289	38	14	6	3	7 7 8 6	68	2	7 7	25	095	31 38 36 77
274	3.0	.230	38	9	8	1	8	13	2	7	21	670	7
875 876	334 260	219	40	12	6	1			4	7	26	795 848	2
876		128	54	10	6	1	11	17	2	7	31	848	1
877	230	109	37	10	4	1	13	15	-	7 8	41	871	1
878	215	100	32	II	4	-	12	19	1	8	36	1,050	2
1877 1878 1879	236	108	32	15	5 6	-	10	21	2	8 8	44 38	1,041	1
1880		158	36	18	5	-	9	15	2		,38	1.191	1
1881	392	209	40	30	6	-	11	21	3	11	\$72 \$89	1,649	6
883	513	358	46	41		2	12	21	1	13	\$112	2,151	0
.003	636	350	51 52	40	9	4 6	15	23	2	14	\$126	2,576 3,090	9
1884	695	3:9 356	65	53 62	9	8	14	23 31	1	17	149	3,18	77
886	. 669	319	72	60	10	10	13	27	2	17	147	3,326	6
1887	671	319	75	69	11	13	14	14	3	18	158	3,113	6
1887	733	355	75 68	74	12	14	18	20	4	18	165	3,66	6
1880	733	374	60	74 87	14	15	21	23	5	20	170	3.406	8
1890	. 824	391	69	99	15	13	19	27	5	21	184	5,081	8
1891	. 938	443	60	114	15	15	24	31	5 6	26	216	6,163	8
1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897	. 1053	505	70	126	15	18	21	31	5	27	256	6,687	12
1893		524	72 81	123	17	31	17	35	7.8	35	246	5,493	11
1894	. 1111	479		124	19	26	35	42		36	293	5,053	1 8
1895	. 1100	512	69	139	25	17	24	43	8	52	257	5,794	1
1896	. 1147	524	66	146	24	20	23	43	4	53	287	5,876	1
1897	. 1064	462	63	149	25	17	17	47	7	44	267	5,900	
1898	. 1030	477	62	141	22	12	21	46	7	43	230	5,524	

^{*}The plan of co-operation in the States of New York, Michigan and Illinois terminated in 1875, and 73 missionaries in these States were transferred to the care of their respective State

† Not including secretaries and agents.

‡ The decrease of missionaries among the Freedmen after 1873 is largely accounted for by the fact that students were no longer commissioned as teachers and missionaries during their summer vacati ins.

summer vacati ns. 6 Including about ten teachers of government day schools in Indian Territory.

Not reported.

Also in 1888-900, '92-'97: Among Poles, 1; among Bohemians, 1. In 1891: Among Poles 2 and Bohemians 3. In 1897-8: Among Poles 2 and Bohemians 1. In 1888-92-3, 95: Among Welsh, 1. In 1889-90, 94-8: Among Portuguese, 1. In 1891-5, 97-8: Among Finns, 1, and in 1896, 2. In 1895: Among Italians, 1; 1896-7, 3; 97-8, 4. In 1896-8: Among Jews, 1; In 1897-8: Among Armenians, 1. In 1898, among Japanese, 1.

155,594

5,254

RESULTS OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

Number of Laborers	1,030
Weeks of Labor	
	35,863
Churches and Out-Stations Supplied	1,591
Sermons preached	85,428
Prayer-Meetings Attended	44,200
Religious Visits Made	219,835
Bibles and Testaments Distributed	8,364
Pages of Tracts Distributed	2,483,889
Received by Baptism	5,022
Received by Letter and Experience	3,938
Total Church Membership	49,593
Churches Organized	150
Sunday-schools under Care of Missionaries	985
Attendance at Sunday-schools	68,652
Benevolent Contributions Reported	\$85,738.91
RESULTS OF SIXTY-SIX YEARS.	
Number of Commissions to Missionaries and Teachers	21,971
Weeks of Service Reported	781,001
*Sermons Preached	
	1,934,079
*Prayer-Meetings Attended	1,058,313
*Religious Visits to Families and Individuals	4,884,893

During last fifty-seven years.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND GENERAL MISSIONARIES.

Persons Baptized.....

Churches Organized.....

The following is the list of the Superintendents and General Missionaries the past year:

Rocky Mountain Division-H. C. Woods, D. D., Pasadena, Cal. Upper Mississippi District-O. A. Williams, D. D., Minneapolis, Minn. Central District-Rev. N. B. Rairden, Omaha, Neb. Wisconsin-Rev. D. W. Hulburt, Wauwatosa. Minnesota-Rev. E. R. Pope, Minneapolis. Iowa-Rev. E. P. Bartlett, Des Moines. North Dakota-Rev. W. L. Van Horn, Fargo. South Dakota-T. M. Shanafelt, D. D., Huron. Nebraska-Rev. F. M. Williams, Lincoln. Kansas-Rev. E. B. Meredith, Topeka. Indian and Oklahoma Territories-Rev. L. J. Dyke, Lawrence, Kans.

Montana and South Idaho-Rev. L. G. Clark, Helena, Mont.

Colorado and New Mexico—Rev. D. D. Proper, Denver. East Washington and North Idaho—Rev. A. M. Allyn, Spokane, Wash. Washington—Rev. W. E. Randall, Tacoma. Oregon—Rev. Gilman Parker, 203 Second street, Portland. Northern California—Rev. Robert Whitaker, Oakland. Southern California and Arizona—Rev. C. T. Douglass, Pasadena. Utah and Southwestern Wyoming—Rev. S. G. Adams, Salt Lake City. The Indians—J. S. Murrow, D. D., Atoka, Ind. Ter. The French—Rev. J. N. Williams, 22 Arch street, Providence, R. I. The Germans—Rev. G. A. Schulte, 320½ Webster avenue, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION: COLORADO, WYOMING, UTAH, IDAHO,
MONTANA, WASHINGTON, OREGON, CALIFORNIA,
NEVADA, ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

HUBERT C. WOODS, D. D., PASADENA, CAL., GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

In territorial area this Division remains the same as last year, except that British Columbia is no longer a part of it. After years of mutually helpful and harmonious union in Home Mission work between the churches of British Columbia and the Northwest Convention, those churches decided that they might secure a larger and more natural development by a separate organization, in affiliation with the churches of the Dominion of Canada. In this decision all parties cordially acquiesced. The Home Mission Society continues to aid them in the prosecution of mission work on their wide field.

GREAT CHANGES.

In the force of General Missionaries there have been unusual changes which have subjected the plan of organization to a very severe strain. Rev. George P. Wright, General Missionary for Colorado and New Mexico, whose broken health was recorded one year ago was apparently restored in answer to prayer and resumed his work. But after a few months the final break came and he was obliged to abandon the field. His place was filled by the transfer of Rev. D. D. Proper, from the Northwest Convention, in whose service, as General Missionary, during six years, he had led our forces with rare skill and efficiency, often in the face of obstacles that seemed insurmountable. This change which otherwise might have seemed of doubtful expediency, was rendered necessary by the health of his family. His place, however, was most providentially filled by the selection of Rev. William E. Randall, of Indiana, who has already shown a surprising adaptation to the work. Rev. W. H. Latour-

ette, after ten years as General Missionary in Northern and Central California, laid down a work whose heavy burdens he could not in his own judgment longer safely bear. The record of that decade of fruitful, self-sacrificing service, is written, not only in the Book of Remembrance, but in the encouraging progress of our Baptist cause. A successor was found in Rev. Robert Whitaker, of Oakland, whose thorough knowledge of the field, and whose rare abilities, give promise of signal success in this hour of great opportunity.

Rev. W. W. Tinker, after having served for seven years as General Missionary in Southern California, was obliged by broken health, to resign his position. His term of service covers the period of the great development of our work in that section, and by his unstinted sacrifice and aggressive leadership, he made a large contribution to this progress. In our perplexity the Lord turned our thought to Rev. C. T. Douglass, Pastor at Pasadena, as the one eminently fitted to lead at this most critical time. Such radical changes in leadership could scarcely fail to embarrass our work, while they reveal the heavy burdens that rest on the General Missionary.

Details of work in different States will be found in the subjoined reports of the General Missionaries.

The Rocky Mountain Division, with its eleven States and Territories, has a total population about half a million larger than that of Greater New York. But its four millions of people are scattered over a territory whose area is more than one-third the total area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska. Because the people are so scattered mission work becomes both difficult and expensive. Many more churches and many more ministers, in proportion to the population and to church membership are required, than in a densely populated section. But the fact that these settlements are growing centers, that these States will yet be populous and powerful, that these vast mineral resources now largely hidden, will yet be unburied, and these broad lands, now waste and desolate, will under the magic touch of irrigation become as fruitful gardens, renders it imperative that we should not despise the day of small things in mission work, and that we should nourish these feeble churches even as we care for the seed-corn upon which future harvests depend.

Strange as it may seem, many of the problems of Greater New York confront us in the New West. The foreign element far exceeds the native American. The Roman Catholic church is dominant—its membership out-numbers the Protestant membership by more than two to one. We have the Chinaman, at least 75,000 of him—the Mexican, 200,000 of him—Mormons, 250,000, Indians 100,000. The problem of the city also confronts us. We have one city of 300,000 population, four, of 100,000, and over, eight of over 50,000. Our work in these cities is not so much to

save the people of the slums, as to save the people from the slums, to prevent the tenth from being submerged. In San Francisco we have all the wickedness of an ancient or a modern Sodom. But in most of our young cities it is not too late, by an aggressive evangelization, to ward off evils that menace our older cities and this constitutes the stress of our opportunity and obligation.

THE WEST NOT OVER-CHURCHED.

Currency has recently been given to the view, presented by a western Pastor, and published in a widely-circulated Eastern religious paper, that the West is already sadly "over-churched," that indeed it is even more grievously afflicted in this regard than the East. It must be admitted that there are towns where there are more churches than are needed, in which there ought to be a consolidation of churches that represent no distinctive vital principles. But these are mostly the older towns that in "boom" times had large and growing populations and great prospects. The churches planted then were not largely in excess of existing needs and in most cases, would have proved to be only a wise provision for the future that was then anticipated. But that future failed to materialize. the tide of immigration began to ebb, the "boom" collapsed, these towns lost largely in business, and in population. The fittest survived, but they must now submit to the slow and normal processes of growth. The churches planted in the boom times are still here, most of them, and whether to abandon them or to continue their support till a larger constituency grows up around them is one of the difficult problems in Home Missions. When distances permit, these churches are expected to cooperate in the support of pastors, and thus relieve the Society. But our aggressive mission work is not done in these towns. The different denominations now rarely interfere with each other in the prosecution of Home Mission work. The unoccupied fields are too numerous to allow such interference. General Missionary Proper, after but six months study of the religious destitution of Colorado, is sure that no State in the West so urgently calls for enlargement in mission work. We could nearly double our missionary force in that State in the occupation of new fields, now destitute. Who can say that New Mexico is "over-churched" while 150,000 of its people have never heard the pure Gospel. And Arizona is rapidly developing in irrigation plants and mines, and railroads, and chiefest of all in population. Whichever way you face you look into an open door which no one has entered. Arizona is not "overchurched," verily, not by the eight churches planted by the Baptists. And Utah, never lifted a Macedonian cry so loud and plaintive. The machinery of government, now altogether in the hands of the Mormon Church and the politicians on their knees begging for the Mormon vote, the entire burden of saving Utah, religiously, socially, and politically seems to be laid upon the churches, and who will have the hardihood to say that there are too many of them. And so we might call the entire roll, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California—not one answers "over-churched." A few towns in each have more churches than are necessary, but many more and large rural populations are religiously destitute in the sense that the Gospel is regularly preached to them by no one.

The last year was not so fruitful in baptisms, in the organization of new churches, and in the occupation of new fields, as the year preceding. And yet it developed some marked features that are full of promise.

SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE.

In the line of systematic beneficence a long forward step was taken. The churches of the new states and territories contributed nobly toward the debts of the Society, in spite of their own heavy burdens. In many cases 50 cents per member, and in some a full dollar was the willing offering of these churches. In the annual meetings of Associations and Conventions the subject of systematic beneficence was given a large place, and created a great interest, showing that a far-reaching educational work has begun. The very general effort on the part of Conventions to meet their obligations to the Society indicates the practical turn taken by this movement.

NEED OF EVANGELISTS.

The subject of direct evangelistic work was pressed to the front as never before in our annual meetings. The pastors and churches seem to have become possessed as not before by the passion to save men. There is an urgent call for judicious, consecrated evangelists that shall aid pastors, and labor in destitute places. Either as District Missionaries, or as Evangelists, there is a great demand for the appointment of a large number of efficient men who shall give their time to distinctively revival work.

GRACIOUS AID.

The Society during the past year has rendered a notable and far-reaching service by its generous aid through the Church Edifice Department, in meeting great emergencies into which the churches have been brought.

The First Baptist Church, Seattle, Wash., weakened by the withdrawal of an influential portion of its membership, its property encumbered beyond its value, by a large gift and loan has been enabled to make honorable terms with creditors, retain the most of its property, and build a commodious house of worship. The city of Spokane is one of the most progressive in the West. But our churches there have no meeting-houses

equal to their need. In response to an exceptionally urgent appeal, the Society, by generous aid, renders it possible for the First Church to arise and build, and for the Northside Church to lift its crushing burden of debt—our entire cause in Eastern Washington will gather new inspiration in consequence. The First Baptist Church, Tacoma, one of the best churches on the coast, has been wickedly rent in twain by the Christian Alliance movement, whose work of disintegration and destruction is carried on stealthily but persistently in all the West. The church was also in danger of losing its attractive House of Worship, which is heavily mortgaged. An appeal to the Home Mission Society brought relief, and our cause in Tacoma is saved. Instances might be multiplied to show how the denomination may, and does, through the Society, come to the relief of great interests that are imperilled.

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT.

No review of our work will approach completeness that does not at least, refer to the marvellous developments in Alaska and the Northwest Territory. We must not forget that it was the discovery of gold fifty years ago that caused the exodus to California, which laid the foundations of a great State. The settlement of the great inter-mountain region—the tide of immigration which peopled nearly a dozen states, was almost entirely due to the discovery of the precious metals. The Klondike craze will, no doubt, at first demoralize mission work, as it has business, but it will open new fields, which we should hasten to occupy. The present trend of stupendous events manifestly magnifies the importance of planting immediately and strongly, the institutions of the Gospel on the Pacific coast.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT: WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, NORTH
AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

O. A. WILLIAMS, D. D., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., SUPERINTENDENT OF MISSIONS AND DISTRICT SECRETARY.

As the new year was ushered in, this district sustained a great loss in the sudden and peaceful death of W. M. Haigh, D. D., General Superintendent, Mississippi Division. No other man in our denomination had so thorough a knowledge as he, of the workers and the churches, of the conditions and the needs of this section of the country. For more than twenty years he had carried on his heart all the denominational interests of these large and fast-growing States. He had been most closely identified with the establishment and the development of the greater number of the Baptist Churches of this region. So far-reaching was his grasp of these Home Mission problems, and so thorough and complete was the

work of organization which he accomplished, that the managers of the Society did not consider it necessary to continue the office which he had held of late years.

Following the death of Dr. Haigh, in the division of responsibilities, between those who had been associated with him in the work, it was thought best to add Wisconsin to the three States formerly included in the Red River District. As but a small portion of this vast territory is situated in the Red River Valley, the name was changed to the Upper Mississippi District, in order to designate more correctly this region of country.

A mere glance at the map utterly fails to give one an adequate idea of the vastness of this district, as it stretches from the Great Lakes to Montana, and from the Canadian line to Nebraska, including over 280,000 square miles. Its exhaustless wealth in agriculture and lumber, in iron ores and precious metals, has attracted, in addition to American settlers, the best elements of European immigration—Germans and Scandinavians.

But, while these Europeans have added so much through their habits of thrift, economy, and industry, to the material wealth of this region; yet the missionary finds that they do not furnish so productive a soil for Christian work. The religious statistics of these States show that Roman Catholicism and Lutheranism still hold control over the rank and file of those reared under the influence of State religion in the mother country.

ENCOURAGEMENTS.

But there is much to encourage the missionary. In the free atmosphere of this country, a steadily increasing number refuse to submit blindly to the dictation of the priesthood. They are learning to think and judge for themselves. There are serious divisions, especially among the Lutherans. When, as the result of thought and conviction they leave the mother church, the tendency is to make the separation complete. Following these convictions to their natural and logical conclusion, many find their home in our denomination. These are among our most devoted and consecrated workers. It promises well for the future of our denomination, that in a section of country, where so large a proportion of the population is Scandinavian, that so many of this nationality are already found in our churches. A third of the Baptists of Minnesota, and fully one-half of the Baptist young people, are in the Scandinavian churches.

A STEP IN ADVANCE.

At the meetings of the State Conventions of Wisconsin and Minnesota, held in October, 1897, a communication was received from the American Baptist Home Mission Society, recommending the termination, after a series of three and five years, respectively, of the co-operation, which had

so long existed between the Society and the Conventions, when these States shall assume the full responsibility of the mission work within their limits. It was also recommended, that during this period, the appropriations be decreased on a descending scale till they cease altogether. After giving to this important proposition, earnest and prayerful thought, the Conventions of these States voted to adopt the recommendation of the Society. Gratitude for the long-continued help that had made this independence possible, will still bind these States in loving union with the mother Society, in taking this country for Christ.

Attention is called to certain facts brought out in the reports of the General Missionaries of this district.

WISCONSIN

As already stated, this State was added to this district since the death of Dr. Haigh. As yet the Superintendent has had no opportunity to acquaint himself with the conditions and needs of this part of his territory. He is, therefore, wholly indebted for information to the report of the General Missionary, Rev. D. W. Hulburt, who has extended to him a most cordial welcome.

MINNESOTA.

Rev. E. R. Pope is directing the work in this State with marked efficiency. He has the hearty support of all the pastors and churches. We record with gratitude the improved financial condition of the Convention.

The labors of the District Missionaries have been signally blessed in strengthening struggling churches, as well as in saving lost men. We emphasize what is said respecting the imperative need of two other District Missionaries. An encouraging feature of the year's work is the progress made in the direction of self-support, as brought out in the Minnesota report. Six churches were aided by the Society in the erection of houses of worship. The expected help gave courage to these workers to rise and build. A great portion of Minnesota is still new territory. With the building of new railroads and the settling of new centers, great opportunities will be given to enlarge our work and win new victories for Christ. Shall we go up and possess the land?

NORTH DAKOTA.

Rev. W. L. Van Horn, who has filled the office of General Missionary for three years and a half, closed his labors April 1. Brother Van Horn is generally known among all classes of citizens throughout the State, and is universally loved in the churches. The office of General Missionary will not for the present be continued in this State. By this experiment the expense of carrying on the work will be diminished. If the same appropriation is continued, the Board will be enabled to supply three or four more of the needy churches with pastors.

ENCOURAGING FEATURES.

By the aid of the Society three new buildings were erected during the year. Several were repaired and renovated. Some churches thought to be dead have been revived. Four parsonages have been built. There have been fewer changes of pastorates than in former years. The work among the Norwegians is full of promise. Since nearly one-half of the population of this State is of foreign birth, this feature of the work is particularly encouraging.

New settlers are coming to this State by the thousands. Many of them are Dunkards, who sold their farms in other States, in order to buy here more acres of cheaper land. This rapid increase of the population means new opportunities for our workers.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Rev. T. M. Shanafelt, D. D., General Missionary. Dr. Shanafelt through many years of service in this State has proved himself to be a master workman, gaining year by year in the esteem, confidence and love of all the churches. There has been no interruption in the work this season by storms and snow blockades. As Dr. Shanafelt is remarkably successful in preventing long intervals between the departure of one pastor and the settlement of another, there has been continuous labor in nearly all of our churches throughout the State. An encouraging feature in the report of this State is the unity which characterizes the churches of the three different Scandinavian nationalities, forming one Conference; also, the practical evidence as given in one instance of their willingness to unite in church fellowship with the American brethren.

We note how Home and Foreign Missions clasp hands. Of the eleven Chinese converts who united with the Baptist Church at Deadwood last

year, one has returned to China as a missionary.

The question of self-support has been constantly kept before the churches of this State, and commendable progress has been made in this direction.

Since the State entered fully into co-operation with the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the promptness and heartiness with which it has met its financial obligations is worthy of imitation. The State is still in the process of development, and for years to come it will remain a field for Home Mission work.

AIMS OF WORK.

The Superintendent has endeavored in his intercourse with pastors and churches, and in his addresses, to strengthen the bond of sympathy between these Christian workers and the Society, and to deepen their sense of personal obligation. It has been his desire to advance the inter-

ests of the work along all lines, as opportunity presented itself. He regrets that he was not able to attend more of the meetings of the Association in the district. Several were held on the same dates and at points so remote from each other, that it was impossible to reach them in time.

The claims of Home Missions, however, were presented at each of these Associations, either by a brother appointed to speak on that subject, or by the reading of an address prepared by the Superintendent. He attended the meetings of each State Convention, all the Board meetings held in each State, and all the meetings of the Executive Committee of the Minnesota State Convention. In these meetings the most perfect harmony prevailed.

It should be a cause for devout thanksgiving that so many pastors and business men stand ready to turn aside from their absorbing individual duties to the larger work of extending the interests of Christ's kingdom in their State.

SUMMARY.		
Miles traveled	18,	441
Sermons preached		88
Addresses delivered		73
Prayer meetings attended		54
Letters and postals written		213
Expenses.		
Traveling expenses. Expenses.		05
Postage	41	13
Stationery, printing, etc	70	49
Office rent and light	38	00
Stenographer		00
	\$570	67

THE CENTRAL DISTRICT: IOWA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, OKLAHOMA, AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

REV. N. B. RAIRDEN, OMAHA, NEB., SUPERINTENDENT OF MISSIONS AND DISTRICT SECRETARY.

REPORT AS SUPERINTENDENT OF MISSIONS.

The last year has been one of gracious blessings upon our missions in the Central District. It is probable that no past year has equaled it in permanent results accomplished in the way of strengthening and developing our Baptist interests. The District has been enlarged by the addition of Missouri, in order to bring the work done by our Society in that State under supervision. In other ways the work has been systematized more thoroughly, and the results from a given expenditure of money

have been correspondingly increased. The aim of the Society is not to simply plant and sustain Baptist churches and secure houses of worship for them. It is that, but it is much more than that. It is to combine these churches into Conventions and train them in the best methods of doing misionary work, in order that, as the churches become more numerous, the Conventions may be strengthened to take up the missionary work in the State, assuming more and more of the burden of it each year, until finally, the Society can withdraw its aid, to be expended in newer and more destitute fields. This is the aim which is constantly in the minds of those who represent the Society in these Districts. The serious financial depression of the past years has been somewhat relieved, and it seems that the time has come to place more and more of the burdens and responsibilities of the work upon the State Conventions.

DEATH OF DR. HAIGH, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF MISSIONS.

This has been felt to be a very serious loss to this District. He was so well known, especially in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, and so greatly beloved, especially in Iowa. He was trusted by all of our people as a wise adviser and helper. His loss will continue to be felt for years to come. While his relation to the work in this District has been less direct and intimate for the past four years, he was still held in the highest esteem and most gratefully appreciated by our pastors and churches, and especially by the Boards of the State Conventions. The plans which are now being carried out in our mission work in these States are largely the plans advised by him, and "though dead, he yet speaketh" in the work that remains.

IOWA

The past year has been one of real victory for our mission work in the State. The State Convention, which began the year with a crushing debt, was able to close the year with all obligations paid. A communication from the Society was presented to the Convention, expressing the conviction that the time had about come when the help of the Society should be withdrawn. In order that there should be the least possible embarrassment, it was suggested that cooperation should terminate at the end of three years. This was most heartily and readily acceded to by the Convention, and resolutions adopted, thanking the Society for its splendid help during the years of the past, and pledging the Convention with renewed diligence to prosecute the work of State Evangelization. Two thousand dollars have been given during the past year from the Society's treasury for the support of missionaries and one-half of all appropriations for church edifice work. Rev. E. P. Bartlett has continued as General Missionary throughout the year, and under his wise leadership the results have been exceedingly gratifying. The system of District Missionaries has been continued, the State being divided into four Districts, with a missionary in each. Iowa was the pioneer State to adopt this system of District Missionaries, and it has continued to employ the system because of the splendid results which have come from it. In all, thirty-nine missionaries have been under appointment during the year for all or part of the time.

NEBRASKA.

The recuperation of the State from the serious crop failures and financial disturbances of the past years has been slowly going on, and this year has been marked by the opening of quite a number of houses of worship which were formerly closed. Some of the churches that have been among the strongest in the State during the years past have been obliged to apply for help, but there has been an upward tendency in many of these fields. Cooperation has continued during the year on the basis of the Society appropriating two dollars for every one raised by the State Convention. The work in the State has been greatly hindered by the resignation of Rev. A. W. Clark, who closed his work December 1st, to enter upon the prosecution of city evangelization in the down-town districts of Omaha. Brother Clark had been General Missionary just long enough to get a firm hold upon the State, and it was felt that if he could remain, the State was entering upon a period of unparalleled prosperity However, he felt that God had called him espeto our Baptist cause. cially to that particular work, and, acting upon this conviction, has secured a building and organized work with promising results for the future. The Board unanimously elected a brother from another State as General Missionary, but after due consideration, the protests of his people were so strong that he declined the position. In this emergency, Rev. F. M. Williams, who, for a number of years has been District Missionary in the State, was called upon to fill the gap, and will serve as Acting General Missionary until the close of the year. Brother Williams is a man in whom our people have great confidence. He is well and favorably known throughout the entire State.

DISTRICT MISSIONARIES.

The Board voted at the annual meeting to bring the District Missionary work in the State into line with that which is generally understood to be the work of District Missionaries in other States, viz.: evangelistic, executive and financial. The State was divided into two Districts. Rev. W. W. Theobald was chosen for one of these Districts and the other one is being served temporarily by Rev. James H. Davis, State Evangelist. The former began his work December 1st. The latter has been State Evangelist for several years and has done excellent work in this Position. The Society cooperates with Nebraska in the matter of church

edifice work on the same basis as its missionary work, viz.: The Society pays two-thirds of all appropriations. There have been forty-four missionaries under appointment the whole or part of the year.

KANSAS.

Excellent progress has been made in Kansas during the past year. Rev. E. B. Meredith has continued as General Missionary and has shown more and more adaptation to that work. Two District Missionaries have been at work, Rev. J. R. Rairden in the northwest, Rev. William Wilbur in the southwest, and both have done very satisfactory work. The State Convention cooperates with the Society on the basis of the Society paying 60 per cent. of all appropriations for missionary work to a limit of \$5,000 from the Society's treasury and two-thirds of all appropriations for church edifice work.

A large number of churches have been relieved from debt during the past year, largely through the efforts of the General and District Missionaries. A number of important fields have been entered, among them, Galena, a mining town, rapidly growing, full of promise for the future. An earnest effort is being made to meet the requirements of the situation by grasping the strategic points and occupying them with such vigor as will soon place our churches on a self-sustaining basis. Financial conditions in both Nebraska and Kansas have so far improved that it is my conviction that steps should be taken looking towards the gradual termination of cooperation. I think there is no good reason why the appropriations from the Society should not be reduced at least \$500 per year to each State, and these States should increase their offerings for State Evangelization at least \$1,000 each per year, thus making a net gain of money expended in the State of at least \$500 per year. I think it will have an excellent effect upon the States themselves, to feel that they are soon to assume entire control of and responsibility for all mission work done within the State. Fifty-eight missionaries in all have been under appointment part or all of the year.

MISSOURI.

My relation as Superintendent of Missions to this State began during the year, and is limited to the work which is done among the colored people, in coöperation with the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and the General Association of the State, as well as the colored State Convention. Rev. H. N. Bouey is the General Missionary for the State, and also acts as District Missionary for one of the Districts, and Rev. John Goins is District Missionary for the other District. New Era Institutes are being held as rapidly as arrangements can be made, and the work of instructing both pastors and people, is being

pushed as rapidly as they can be brought under the influence of these Institutes.

The School at Macon, also aided by the Society, is doing excellent work, though heavily burdened with debt. It has been my privilege, recently, to make a tour of ten days with Rev. Dr. Manley J. Breaker, Corresponding Secretary for the Board of Home and Foreign Missions. At his request, addresses were made bearing upon the work of the Society, in order that the people might become more thoroughly familiar with every department of the Society's work. The matter of the collection of money for both Home and Foreign Missions is entirely in the hands of Dr. Breaker, who is showing splendid ability in the organization and management of the forces of the State.

OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

These are treated as one in our Home Mission Work, the same General Missionary representing the Society in both Territories. Rev. Dr. J. S. Murrow is the Superintendent of Indian Missions, and has direct charge of all the missionary work of the Society among the Indians. Rev. L. J. Dyke is the General Missionary for all others in the two Territories. Excellent progress has been made upon these fields. A number of new Missions have been opened, one of them at Stillwell, an important junction point on the new Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R.

Our work in the two Territories is greatly hindered by the fact that the agitation has gone on about the opening of these Indian Reservations to settlement. However, the work has been prosecuted with as great vigor as circumstances would allow, and special marks of Divine favor have been received.

The work at Guthrie has been especially prosperous during the year, and it is expected that very soon this field will be self-supporting. . . . The church at Duncan, of which our missionary, Rev. C. Stubblefield, is pastor, has already announced that it will need no further help after June 30th. . . Other fields are approaching self-support. Our educational work in the Territories has been especially prosperous during the year. The coming of Rev. J. H. Scott, as President of the Indian University at Bacone, has marked an era in the history of that school. It is now full to overflowing and its influence is being extended among the various tribes. It must have enlarged accommodations. A new dormitory buildings is absolutely essential. It is folly to expect that these tribes can have native pastors, unless provision is made for their training. . . . Atola Academy has also been especially prosperous. Good work is also being done at the Cherokee Academy, Tahlequah. The only school for the wild tribes is at Anadarko, under the superintendence of our missionary, Rev. D. N. Crane. Splendid progress has been made in our Missions among the blanket Indians. A goodly number have been added to our churches. One new church has been organized. The number of these Missions ought to be greatly enlarged. We also need at least four new chapels during the coming year. In all, we have had seventy-one missionaries in Oklahoma and Indian Territory for the whole or part of the year.

WISCONSIN.

REV. D. W. HULBURT, WAUWATOSA, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

Trials and triumphs are present in Wisconsin. The natural depravity of the human heart is our chief trial. The supremacy of Christ in many hearts is our chief triumph. A shifting population is one of our trials. Steady progress from one church and 20 members, in 1836, to 210 churches, with an average membership of 88, in 1897, is one of our triumphs. The passing away of the fathers who laid the foundations and nourished our institutions is one of our trials. The more universal assuming of responsibility by the present generation is one of our triumphs.

The very sudden death of Wm. M. Haigh, D. D., January I, 1898, leaving us without a General Superintendent, was a sore trial. The extending of the territory of General Superintendent O. A. Williams, D. D., so as to include Wisconsin, we believe will, in repeated instances, be our triumph.

Closing our last Convention year \$2,162.67 in debt was a trial over which we hope to triumph this year. Retrenchment in our appropriations this year to the extent of \$2,000 is a great trial. Self-sacrificing devotion to the work by pastors with an insignificant salary is, in many instances, a triumph. Many promising fields that are pastorless because of the condition of our treasury, is a trial over which we see as yet no triumph.

The prospective withdrawal of the Home Mission Society, leaving us to care for our own Mission interests is a trial, but we believe that in many ways even this will work for our good.

Our Board, in cooperation with the Home Mission Society, aided in the support of 38 pastors, 9 student supplies and 10 District Missionaries the past year; total, 57. Our Mission churches have worked 57 local missions. Our missionaries preached to an average congregation of over 4,000. Our Mission churches received by baptism 303; otherwise, 154; total, 457. They lost by letter, death and otherwise, 147, leaving the net gain 310.

The plan of cooperation with the Home Mission Society in chapel work resulted in erecting chapels at Silver Lake, Hustler and Washington Island. Other churches which have long been waiting for assistance from the Society have at last borrowed money and erected buildings. Excellent work was accomplished by means of a tent, which was pur-

chased during the year, and used by pastors in rural districts in developing the fields surrounding their churches and drawing these interests into the centre. We are encouraged in the fact that the Bay View Church, Milwaukee, after receiving aid from the Society four years only, came to self-support at the close of our last Convention year.

Our 210 churches report, last year, 1,280 baptisms, 559 additions by letter, 262 otherwise, making our total additions 2,101, and our present membership 18,578.

MINNESOTA.

REV. E. R. POPE, MINNEAPOLIS, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

The year in Minnesota has been one in which we have had great cause to be thankful to Almighty God. Among the many reasons for thankfulness, we note the improved financial situation. For four years this has been very serious; dire disaster has been avoided only by special appeals and largest self-sacrifice. Last fall (1897) when the State Convention met, there was sufficient means in sight to pay all of the year's obligations. The expenditures of the year (April, 1897-98) for missionary purposes, exclusive of work among the Germans and the expenses of the Convention, amounted to \$11,099.46. This is \$70 more than the amount expended the previous year. The Home Mission Society gave \$3,625 of this sum. Mr. J. D. Rockefeller continued his generous contribution, and the remainder was raised in the State. A part of the legacy from the estate of Mrs. Drake, of St. Paul, has been received, and the Convention's debt to the Society has been reduced to \$1,200. The value of the plan of cooperation in State work was never more clearly shown than in these years just past. While there is room for improvement, yet Minnesota Baptists are bearing, their part in the mission work of the State, the nation, and the world.

The work of the year has been prosperous in several directions. The spiritual tone of the churches is healthy. The additions by baptism (1,018 of these, 253 were by missionary workers) have not equaled those of some years, nor what we desired and prayed for; nevertheless, in several respects, there has been substantial advance. The importance of District Missionary work is being more and more emphasized. The personal equation is a large factor in all, but especially in this work; and we say it modestly, but emphatically, that we do not believe there are on any part of the Society's field men engaged in this work who do better service then the brethren in Minnesota.

One of the District Missionaries, Rev. C. T. Hallowell, who works in the central part of Northern Minnesota, has been equipped with a wagon and span of horses. Without these his work could not be done; with them, he reaches out among the new settlers, bringing the Gospel into

closest touch with them. In three months he traveled 1,259 miles. This form of Gospel wagon should be multiplied. At least two other brethren must have such, if they shall do the work they ought and want to.

Of the churches that received aid last year (April, 1896-97), 10 have received none this. All these have maintained regular preaching services. During the year three others have become self-supporting, while 6 received less aid. So, progress is being made toward self-support, though in some instances not as rapidly as might be desired. There are 11 churches on the mission list that were not aided last year. Five of these have been recently organized, and are in the newer sections of the State.

In Minnesota, the work is rendered more expensive by the necessity of employing workers in the Swedish, the Danish, and the Norwegian languages. This three-fold division is often perplexing and sometimes trying. Work, however, among these peoples brings large returns, for when they are converted they become stalwarts in the faith.

Questions of the best methods for prosecuting work among the Swedish people have been under consideration, and gave rise to some discussion. But a plan has been devised that, it is believed, will prove feasible and satisfactory.

For many years the women, through their Home Mission Branches, have rendered most substantial financial aid. The discontinuance of such assistance was proposed. But, most fortunately, the women decided to continue their connection with the work. These have been some of the chief perplexities this year, in addition to the usual and ordinary routine (though not monotonous) difficulties. We have cause for thankfulness in the settlement of these questions.

Among the missionary pastors there have not been quite as many changes as usual. For this we are grateful. Out of 28 missionary pastors now at work, only 3 were such when the present General Missionary began, January 1, 1894; and of the 5 District Missionaries, only 1.

Seven students were at work last summer (1897) on as many fields, and all of the churches served, but one, have settled pastors at this time.

Eighty-one Sunday-schools sent in \$326.03 as Chapel Day offering. This was a very decided increase. Minneota, Clayton, Upsala, Philbrook, Cokato, and Reynolds have received assistance through the very generous aid of the Society.

During the year 34 workers have been employed, serving 35 churches as pastors; 16 of these have worked with American, 13 with Swedish, and 5 with Dano-Norwegian churches. These brethren have supplied regularly 26 out-stations. Their congregations have averaged 2,356, and the membership of the Mission churches has been 2,472. Ten District Missionaries have been, and 5 now are at work, who reach quite regularly

20 or more churches and many destitute fields. The whole number of laborers, including students, missionary pastors, District Missionaries, and the General Missionary, has been 56. There are now at work, 28 pastors, 5 District Missionaries, 4 special workers, and I General Missionary; a total force of 38.

For many years Minnesota was favored with the presence and advice of the late Dr. W. M. Haigh. His death was keenly felt in the State as a personal loss. We rejoice in his abundant labors, his untiring zeal, his patient wisdom: and we give thanks for his love and kindness through these years. The State appreciates the great assistance received in all lines of Christian work from the Society's representative, Dr. O. A. Williams. May he long continue to abide among us!

The Baptists of Minnesota (May, 1897) numbered 241 churches; 128 American, 84 Swedish, 19 Dano-Norwegian, and 10 German. These enroll 18.673 members; 11.539 in American churches, 5,088 in Swedish, 1,362 in Dano-Norwegian, and 684 in German. The Baptist are "no mean folk," yet in proportion to estimated population (1,725,000) they are 1 in 92. None of the churches are large, only 11 having over 300 members. Heavy debts hamper many. However, the contributions for all purposes amounted to \$163,847, an average of \$9.85 per resident member. A State and Associational Commissions of Systematic Beneficence have been appointed. A scheme for beneficences has been recommended to the churches, and adopted by some. It is hoped that these measures may prelude a large advance in denominational enterprise missionward.

There are many open doors of opportunity which Baptists ought toenter. The large cities call for advance in systematic city mission work. Southeastern Minnesota, by the condition of its churches, demands a District Missionary at once. In the older parts of Northern Minnesota an American District Missionary ought to be at work. Then, the great, the new North. Here is most rapid development. Here are doors everywhere wide open. Here are emphatic calls. Drawing a line westward from Duluth, North is a territory of 35,085 square miles (an area larger that that of 12 of our States) with a population, in 1890, of 141,273, increased to 217,323 in 1895, and increasing more rapidly since then. Railroads, long talked of, are now building. New villages and towns are springing up. On every hand are evidences of decided growth. Northeastern Minnesota is the iron region, producing last year more iron ore than any other section of the Union. Northwestern Minnesota contains a part of the Red River Valley, with its famous wheat farms. The central part is the district where the greatest development is now going forward. Most of the land is excellent for agricultural purposes. Railroad towns will speedily develop, with stable farming communicies around them. Outside of the large cities, churches are few and scattered, and very little organized work has been done. Now is the time to preëmpt this part of the State for the Lord and Baptists. Two men are at work; 5 or 6 ought to be. Five thousand dollars a year, for five years, spent in this territory would, under God's blesing, be productive of great results.

IOWA.

REV. E. P. BARTLETT, DES MOINES, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

The year we are about to report is strongly emblematic of life-a fragment checkered deeply with joy and pain—a year to bring to light elements of strength or signs of weakness-a year to show consolidation or disintegration. Iowa's forces were marshalled not only to carry on the regular work and improve it, but to wipe out the debt of nearly \$4,000 which was pressing her down. Never for a moment did the General and District Missionaries recede from this purpose, and most nobly did the pastors and laity second their efforts. The \$100 pledge movement, inaugurated and generously headed by Brother Rairden, at Waterloo, was responded to by more than enough brethren to secure the thousand dollars. This, with Brother E. E. Lewis's gift of \$500, formed the nucleus around which the other gifts, large and small, aggregated. During the strain of the few last anxious days came the cheering letter from the Home Mission Society, with its conditional offer of \$500, making possible the victory reported at our annual meeting. We gladly record this another instance of considerate watch-care, strengthening the ties which bind us in filial love to the Society which has ever loyally stood by her children in distress. Especially do we appreciate the brotherly interest of the Society's representatives, who are so thoroughly identified with our denominational life. One, Dr. Haigh, has been called to higher ministry, but the fragrance of his strong, pure life has entered into ours, never to be effaced.

THE FIELD.

We have 455 churches reported, with a membership of 38,949, a gain of 2,009 over last year; 18 of these are Swedish Baptist Churches, with a membership of 992, 42 having been baptized during the year. One District and 2 Missionary pastors have labored among them. There are 17 churches among the Norwegians and Danes, with a membership of 911, not counting the new churches, of which there are 3. One of these, at Decorah, is the only purely Norwegian Church in Iowa. Three Missionary pastors and one District Missionary have labored among them, While only 38 have been baptized during the year, these churches have been strengthened and built up in the Christian graces. Especially has the grace of liberality been made manifest—praiseworthy effort at self-support, and many instances of noble self-sacrifice have been conspicuous.

Our American District Missionaries have done exceptionally hard and faithful work. The Divine blessing has rested upon their labors, and markedly so upon the tent work.

Of the 10 churches organized and 7 new fields occupied during the Home-Mission year just closed, most of them were the direct result of this form of labor. In all, 36 missionaries, including the General Missionary, have been under appointment of the Board during the year, 12 through the entire year. These missionaries, not including the General Missionary, have performed 924 weeks' of labor, preached 3,599 sermons, attended 1,384 prayer and covenant meetings, baptized 264, and received 152 persons by letter and experience. The total additions to these Missionary churches, 416; entire membership, 1,337. They have contributed \$6,773.07, of which \$979.64 was for benevolence. One of these churches has become self-supporting.

GENERAL RESULTS.

Four Conferences on State Missions have been held, the design to give information and stimulate missionary activity. They have borne fruit. The Sunday-schools, observing "Harvest Homes," nearly doubled, and the receipts from that source correspondingly increased. Our Women's Circles contributed \$450.96 more than was ever given by them in any one year. A slight increase over previous years was shown in the treasury of the Edifice Fund.

Eleven thousand and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-eight cents was raised in Iowa for missionary purposes the last Convention year, \$646.34 more than any previous year in its history. The Divine blessing has rested in a marked degree upon our work, not only in opening the hearts of the people to deeds of noble self-sacrifice in consecration of means, but in spiritual blessing. More than 160 churches have been blessed with revivals, the most noticeable of which was at Correctionville, a mission field, where nearly one hundred souls were added unto the Lord.

NEEDS AND OUTLOOK.

At the annual meeting, Iowa accepted the proposition of the Home Mission Society, that she become self-supporting in 1900. While our future outlook is auspicious, and to a united and harmonious host all things are possible, there is need that our churches rapidly adopt and hold themselves strictly to the Iowa plan now working so smoothly among many of our people. The Lord's business requires haste, lest the enemy sow tares, and many places, that may yet blossom as the rose, become a desert only fit for unclean beasts. Were a steady revenue flowing in, the Board could move confidently forward, avoiding much of the perplexing delay that now hampers it. There is need of more conscientious observance of Chapel Day, that the funds to help our homeless churches may

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be forthcoming. There is need of men who will take tw weak fields and stay by them until something is brought to believe that as a denomination in Iowa we stand upon the the great opportunity and privilege. May we have wisdom and consecration to enter the open door.

NORTH DAKOTA.

REV. W. L. VAN HORN, FARGO, GENERAL MISSIONARY

Our work in North Dakota the past year has been prosperor of the fields, and the missionaries' reports for the last quarter increased interest in nearly all the fields. It has been a season and additions to our churches. The general interest is manifer improvements made in church buildings and parsonages. churches and four parsonages have been built during the year of the churches have made some needed repairs, so that they very comfortable houses of worship. Our pastors are become faxture, and we do not have so many changes as form constant change of pastors has made the work very discouraging A more settled policy is better for the preacher and the people have better results with permanent men on the fields and we very much in this respect.

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T. M. SHANAFELT, D. D., HURON, GENERAL MISSIONAR On this field, which covers an area of nearly 77,000 square are now 105 Baptist Churches, having a reported membersh be forthcoming. There is need of men who will take two or three weak fields and stay by them until something is brought to pass. We believe that as a denomination in Iowa we stand upon the threshold of great opportunity and privilege. May we have wisdom and grace and consecration to enter the open door.

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Our work in North Dakota the past year has been prosperous on most of the fields, and the missionaries' reports for the last quarter show an increased interest in nearly all the fields. It has been a season of revivals and additions to our churches. The general interest is manifested in the improvements made in church buildings and parsonages. Three new churches and four parsonages have been built during the year. Several of the churches have made some needed repairs, so that they now have very comfortable houses of worship. Our pastors are becoming more of a fixture, and we do not have so many changes as formerly. The constant change of pastors has made the work very discouraging at times. A more settled policy is better for the preacher and the people. We shall have better results with permanent men on the fields and we are gaining very much in this respect.

The work among the Norwegians and Swedes is very promising. Rev. J. B. Sundt, our District Missionary, is proving an efficient worker among them and they greatly appreciate his labors. He has splendid success in Evangelistic work, and this helps in additions and influence in the churches.

The general improvement in finances and better times generally is bringing many people to our State. Most of them are buying land and making homes for themselves. During the last of March and first of April 2,000 were located in one colony in the North part of the State.

We have had 28 missionaries employed during the year. They have supplied 40 of the Mission churches and preached at 31 out-stations. There are 60 churches in the State, with 43 houses of worship, 11 parsonages, worth \$78,000. Four more churches are planning to build this summer.

There are two difficulties in the way of rapid growth on the mission fields: our foreign population, and the fact that so many people are here solely in the interest of wealth, and care nothing for spiritual things. It is foundation work, and will tell in richer harvests in the years to come.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

T. M. SHANAFELT, D. D., HURON, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

On this field, which covers an area of nearly 77,000 square miles, there are now 105 Baptist Churches, having a reported membership of 5,703.

Of these churches, 73 are American, 18 are Scandinavian, and 14 are German and Russian.

All of the territory between the Missouri River and the Black Hills was originally set apart for Indian reservations. A few years ago one-half of it was thrown open for settlement. As it was much better adapted for grazing than for farming, the population in that region is small, and scattered over a dozen or more counties. Comparatively little can be done in the way of missionary work among the ranch men and cattle men there. Some of the counties are, as yet, unorganized.

In the Black Hills our cause is making encouraging progress. All the churches there have pastors, and all except two have good houses of worship. There is at Deadwood, conducted by the pastor and other members of the church, a flourishing Chinese school of over forty members. Eleven of these Chinamen are active members of the Baptist Church. One of them has just returned to China to become a missionary to his people. A smaller but successful Chinese school is carried on by the Baptist Church at Lead City.

Each year we are able to present encouraging reports of the work among the Scandinavians. Unlike other States, we have in South Dakota, the three nationalities—Swedes, Norwegians and Danes—all working together, harmoniously and successfully, in one organization, the Scandinavian Conference or Association. These people are seeing and recognizing the inevitable tendency of foreign-born people, who come to this country to establish homes for themselves and their children, to become Americanized in language and customs, and, sooner or later, to identify themselves with American churches. A movement in the right direction was recently begun at Oldham, where two Baptist churches, one Scandinavian and the other American, were consolidated. Similar action will gradually follow on other fields. An intelligent and commendable zeal characterizes the work among the Germans and Russians of the State.

Nearly all of our churches, except a few of the weaker ones, are supplied with pastors; and the work in general throughout the State is progressing in an encouraging manner. Ten years ago, when the present General Missionary came to this field, there was not a self-supporting church in South Dakota. The list of churches that are now dependent on their own resources for support, and are at the same time helping to lighten the burdens of other churches, has reached gratifying proportions. It is probable that the number will hereafter increase more rapidly than has been possible hitherto. Three or four will be added to this list at the end of the present Convention year.

The fluctuation of the population for several years, due to hard times and frequent droughts and crop failures, has delayed the carrying out of

well laid plans on a good many fields. A number of influential laymen, who were generous and helpful leaders in church work, have removed to other States, and, in most cases, their places have not yet been filled by others. These and other discouragements have checked the growth and efficiency of some of the churches, and put farther off the realization of cherished hopes. But while these things are true, a better condition of things is becoming apparent throughout the State. The population is gradually increasing. Business interests are on a safer and more permanent basis. Better methods of work are being adopted, and though hard times are still keenly felt, the tendency of all departments of religious work is upward.

There are still many dependent churches, and without assistance they can not maintain their existence and grow. New churches are needing help, and, with the improved financial outlook throughout the country, there ought to be several churches organized on fields where, for some time, organization has not been encouraged. For these reasons the need of generous assistance in the support of pastors has not diminished. The churches of the State are doing their utmost to raise, each year, an increasingly large proportion of the fund needed for missionary aid. For the last four or five years they have raised their full quota, and will, doubtless, continue to increase their contributions annually, but as they are giving to the limit of their ability, it will be simply impossible for them to meet a very large reduction in the amount to be received from the parent Society. When they are showing commendable courage, and doing their utmost to relieve the Society, it is earnestly hoped that too heavy a financial load will not be laid upon them.

During the past year 41 missionaries have been under appointment, supplying 52 churches and 38 out-stations. From the present indications there will be a larger number of applications for assistance during the coming year.

NEBRASKA.

REV. F. M. WILLIAMS, LINCOLN, ACTING GENERAL MISSIONARY.

Rev. A. W. Clark, who has had charge of the mission work of this State for the last three years, closed his labors as General Missionary, November, 30, 1897, at which time I was appointed, and, having acted in the capacity of General Missionary for a period of only four months, my report will necessarily be somewhat incomplete.

THE FIELD.

Nebraska, with a million and a quarter population, a comparatively small per cent. of which are foreign born, and this per cent. of the foreign element being largely composed of those nationalities who are friendly to our American institutions and contribute to the development of our Commonwealth, presents a field of great promise for missionary effort, Farming and stock-raising being the chief industries of Nebraska, we have a smaller per cent. of the indolent and vagrant classes than are found in many of the Middle and Western States. In every part of the State are found intelligent, enterprising people, with an indomitable determination and perseverance not easily baffled. Many of these people, while friendly to Missions, did not come to Nebraska for religious privileges, but for the temporal advantages afforded them. There are more than forty county-seats in this State where the Baptists are not represented by any organization. There are between fifteen and twenty whole counties where we, as a denomination, are not represented by any organized effort. There is one county within fifteen miles of the State capitol where not a Baptist service of any character is held. Our State Convention Board would gladly go forward and occupy these promising and strategic points were it not for the financial embarrassment that confronts it. The policy of the Board has not been to organize any new churches, from the fact that it has not been financially able to care for those already organized. We have a number of smaller churches, with fairly good buildings, where, for lack of means, nothing at all is being done for the cause. Hence, in view of the character of the population, the great needs, the sublime opportunities, and the unquestioned possibilities, Nebraska, as a mission field, in many respects, is without a parallel among the Western States.

MISSIONARIES.

Forty-four missionaries, including the General Missionary, have been under appointment of the Board during the whole or a part of the time for the past year. Among them were four Evangelists. Two of them labored through the entire year; as a result of the efforts of these men in special meetings, 361 were baptized; one District Missionary devoted a part of his time assisting churches in raising money to purchase, remove, and remodel church buildings, a work indispensable to the growth and success of these churches; one District Missionary, to work among the Swedes, was also under appointment during the year. According to the report, 1,230 were received by baptism during the convention year. Total number received, 2,089.

CO-OPERATION.

The plan of coöperation has been continued in Nebraska, the A. B. H. M. Society appropriating at the rate of \$2 for every \$1 raised in the State for mission work, to the limit of \$5,000. The Home Mission Society also contributes \$2 to every \$1 raised in the State for Church Edifice work. Total amount appropriated to Nebraska during the year \$5,500. Total amount raised in the State for mission work, \$3,770.84,

being \$1,090.76 more than was contributed the previous year. Yet, had it not been for the generous gift of the Home Mission Society, the work of the year could not have been accomplished. Rev. N. B. Rairden, the representative of the Home Mission Society, has been present at every regular meeting of the State Board, to answer any question and to explain any point in connection with the plan of coöperation between the Home Mission Society and the State Convention.

FINANCIAL OBSTACLES.

Obstacles in the way of raising money for missionary purposes in the State are numerous. I. The people were so involved in debt when the drought and the financial depression came upon them that many, who had been liberal contributors, lost their property, and hence have had but little to contribute. A number of Baptists, prior to the financial panic, could have given from \$10 to \$100 to mission work easier than they could now give \$1. 2. Many of those who were able to save their property, now that a measure of prosperity has returned, have fully resolved to pay every dollar's indebtedness possible, and stop the payment of interest, and, as a result, according to the mortgage record, completed in February, 1898, the amount paid on town, city and farm mortgages in 1896 was \$18,213,382. The amount paid in 1897 was \$22,215,758. Total mortgage indebtedness satisfied in Nebraska within the last two years was \$40,429,140. A small part of this large amount of money was retained in the State. By far the greater part has gone to Eastern capitalists. 3. By reason of financial embarrassment for five or six consecutive years, the people in this State have been compelled to practise the most rigid economy. They have not been able to purchase the necessities of life, hence the supply of clothing and many of the furnishings of the home have been exhausted. Wagons, harness, and farm implements have given out. Painting and repairing of buildings have been neglected until an urgent necessity demands the purchase of these various articles, and the repairing of the homes, which calls for all and even more money than many can command. It will require years of reasonable prosperity to enable the people in some parts of the State to meet their obligations and make their families comfortable. While this is being accomplished the people will contribute, but not so liberally as the cause demands. Yet there are cases of self-sacrifice and heroic effort for the cause of Missions on the part of those who are burdened with debt, worthy of highest commendation. 4. Another immediate difficulty in the way of contributions to missionary work is the fact that many of our churches persuade themselves that their members are poor. They have suffered by reasons of removals, and their debts are pressing, hence they will not contribute quite so liberally as they did last year, expecting, by reason of the more prosperous times, that other churches will contribute more and thus make up for any lack on their part; while, during the financial crisis, every church felt that they must do what they could, or the cause would suffer.

THE OUTLOOK.

God never creates a demand without providing a supply. And notwithstanding the obstacles in the way of missionary effort, the outlook for Nebraska is, beyond all question, full of promise. During the past few years both business and religious matters have been subjected to a sifting and testing process. The effort has been to separate the genuine from the fictitious, until the doubtful in religious and the uncertainty in business affairs are rapidly passing away, and the various enterprises are settling down to a more solid and permanent basis. It is, therefore, only reasonable to expect a sure and steady advance in both the business and the religious world. A large number of our Baptist constituency in Nebraska being farmers and stock growers, it is safe to conjecture that many of them are among the fortunate who have been enabled to meet their obligations, and, at the present rapid rate of releasing mortgages, the time is near at hand when many of the churches now receiving missionary aid, will not only become self-supporting, but will be in a condition to render assistance to other needy fields. Since about the 1st of October 33 churches have been supplied with preaching. Fourteen pastors from other States have recently settled with churches in Nebraska. Most of these are college men, and have the ability not only to win souls to Christ, but to develop the churches along the lines of benevolent work. There can be no doubt that an enlargement of the work is soon to begin in this State, and that the time is not far distant when churches will be organized in many of these important county-seats. All things considered, it is doubtful whether there is another State in the Union that promises such rich returns for missionary effort as the State of Nebraska.

KANSAS.

REV. E. B. MEREDITH, TOPEKA, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

The general prospects in Kansas have greatly improved during the past two years. The prolonged drought has given way, and rain is abundant, resulting in large crops. This, with the better prices, is rapidly putting many of our people in better circumstances. A great many whose homes were heavily encumbered have been able to pay off their debts. People who deserted their farms a few years ago are returning and new settlers are coming into the State. The past two years have been good ones for the material prosperity of Kansas. The churches have felt the impulse of the financial prosperity, which has shown itself

in a general forward movement. Several church debts have been paid on properties that, it seemed, a short time ago, must go for the mortgage. Old buildings have been repaired and several new ones erected. Pastors' salaries have been increased a little and paid more promptly, while the number of pastorless churches is constantly on the decrease. The recuperative power of the West is a marvel. We ought to be filled with gratitude to the kind Providence that so smiles on us. But this all means new work on mission lines. We need a little money to help stimulate and encourage churches that for years have been crushed down in poverty. We must take care of the new communities that are springing up as the new settlers come in. We still have a few church properties heavily mortgaged and some help must be given to save them. We have many open fields, where a little missionary money would establish self-supporting churches.

KANSAS AS A MISSION FIELD.

This State is more emphatically a Mission field than other Western States. The large commercial cities, where the wealth produced here centres, as St. Joseph, Kansas City, Missouri, Carthage, and others are just across the State line, while the packing-houses, manufactories, large mining camps of oil, coal, gas, lead and zinc, where the laboring classes live, are located on this side. This gives us Mission fields all along the Eastern border. The centre of the State is a new country, just being developed, and the great Western plains are filled with scattered communities which will probably have a steady growth. We have no centres of wealth and commerce in the State to give mission money, but it must come from churches and people who are poor or in moderate circumstances.

THE YEAR'S GROWTH.

The last tabulated statement shows an increase from 604 to 628 churches and of total membership from 39,660 to 40,633. The number of baptisms reported were 2,355; but more than these figures show, there was a spiritual growth and development. We have a more permanent ministry and less factional irritation.

COLORED BAPTISTS.

Of the above, the Colored Baptists report 157 churches, 10,750 members and 650 baptisms, they being over one-fourth of our Baptist constituency. They are standing well beside their white brethren in pushing this work. They have erected some new buildings and paid off several old debts the past year. We are now coöperating with them in the support of a District Missionary and three missionary pastors. They are anxious to push missionary work among their people in this State, 60 per cent. of whom are said to be under Baptist influence.

MISSION WORK.

During the past year 58 missionaries have been under appointment a whole or a part of the time, including the General Missionary, a colored, a Swede and two other District Missionaries. These missionaries have had pastoral care of 65 different churches and preached at 44 out-stations, while the District Missionaries have visited and assisted 242 different churches. All this, besides helping to pay off debts or erect about six church edifices, has been a great help.

Kansas Baptists appreciate the kindly aid of the Home Mission Society in this great work, and the wise counsels and encouragement of our Superintendent of Missions, Rev. N. B. Rairden, of Omaha, Nebraska. We must still ask aid, but feel hopeful of larger results for the money expended in the future.

OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORIES.

REV. L. J. DYKE, LAWRENCE, KANS., GENERAL MISSIONARY.

Another year of hard labor and anxious care has passed away. I can only hope it may be said of the accountant, "Well done, good and faithful servant." Your missionary has never felt the need of being two men in one more than in the past year.

The field is so large, and the calls for counsel and supervision so many and urgent, that it requires an immense amount of travel. Our need, as heretofore, is for more and better ministers, and for more and better places of worship. It takes time to meet these requirements. A country may be settled in a day, as this was, but it takes years to develop its resources and supply its needs. Probably a larger number of churches have been organized this year than in any other. It may not be difficult to organize a church with a half dozen, or even a score of members, but to build themselves a house of worship is quite another thing.

The large wheat and cotton crop was a great blessing to our people, making it possible to pay long-standing debts, and to add comforts that heretofore had been impossible. But in another way it has made a greater demand for missionary money. Very many churches were encouraged to try to build that before had not thought it possible. Almost invariably the cry has been, "If we only had a little Missionary aid we could go through." If it had been possible for the Society to give from \$100 to \$200 each, there is no doubt but there might have been twenty, possibly more, houses built. As it is, the most of these are only in prospect. I have encouraged a number of churches to begin and go as far as they could, and trust the Lord to provide the means with which to finish. Some of these houses are now partly built, and the Society is importuned for help to finish. A very little money would go a long way in encouraging these struggling churches.

During the year the Society has aided nine churches in the two Territories, exclusive of Indians, to build houses of worship. To illustrate the value of such aid, I will cite one or two cases. The church at Davis. in the Chickasaw Nation, has built a house costing \$1,500, with a seating capacity of 300. They were encouraged to undertake this by a promise of \$300 from the Society. I quote from a letter just received from the pastor. "Davis Church has its house complete, bell up, lights in, one coat of paint yet to go on. We owe but \$5. We expect to dedicate the first Sunday in May. We want you to preach the dedication sermon." They have recently had a glorious revival and added a number to their membership. Shawnee is another example of what can be done by a little timely aid. We have now a church house worth probably \$1,800-by far the best in a city of 4,000 people—a large congregation, a very promising future. One year ago the church worshiped in a tent, their number was few, and they were greatly discouraged. Several other equally good illustrations of the value of Home Mission work in a new country might be given.

Within the year our ministerial forces has been augmented by the addition of several good men. We need more. We have 44 missionaries under appointment by the Society in the two Territories, exclusive of those employed among the Indians. It will be remembered that in these Territories the Indians constitute less than one-fourth of the inhabitants. We have 19 white Associations, 366 churches, 189 ministers and a membership of 13,766. This, however, does not include all of our white churches, ministers and members. Quite a large number are connected with Indian Associations that I do not report. This is a large increase over what was reported last year. The actual increase is not so large as these figures would make it appear. This is accounted for, to some extent, by better statistical reports.

Our missionary contributions have been much better than ever before. Many of our churches are waking up to their obligations along this line. Then, again, they have had more to give than ever before. However, there is no question as to the increased missionary spirit. The work among the colored people is also encouraging. There has never been so profitable a year for them as the past one. I have held a number of Ministers' Institutes for them, besides attending their Associations and other meetings, and I have observed everywhere a marked improvement. As a rule they are industrious and are doing remarkably well financially. It is noticeable that they follow as closely as possible in the wake of their white brethren. It is not always easy to find suitable men among them to appoint to missionary work. Little by little, however, there is an improvement along this line, as well as in other things. We have among them some bright intellects, but there is much gross ignorance.

They are more ready to accept instruction than formerly. One of the difficulties we have had from the beginning is to head off ministerial frauds. These are not confined to race or color, and, like other rogues, they are not always easy to detect.

One feature of encouragement in our work is the fact of the tendency to want to cut loose from the Society as soon as possible and become self-supporting. A number of churches that we have helped to houses of worship and pastors will go alone this year.

Three years ago Duncan was without a house of worship. A small church and congregation were paying their pastor \$150 a year. They now have a property, church and parsonage worth nearly \$2,000; a good pastor to whom they will pay \$800 next year unaided. They have raised in cash, the past year, for pastor's salary, building, missionary contributions, etc., over \$1,400, and they are now out of debt. But for the encouragement given by the Society they would be but little in advance of what they were three years ago. The Territorial Convention will meet with these brethren in June.

MONTANA AND SOUTHERN IDAHO.

REV. L. G. CLARK, HELENA, MONT., GENERAL MISSIONARY.

It is difficult to make a brief report, and at the same time give a clear and comprehensive statement in regard to our work during the past year.

In Montana we now report nineteen churches, with a total membership of 1,204. We have fourteen houses of worship and three parsonages. Our church property is valued at about \$75,000. During the year fifteen pastors have been at work, and nearly all our churches have had faithful watch care. Two churches, Miles City and Darby, made no report to our Association. A number of our missionary pastors are supplying our stations, in connection with their other work.

None of the churches receiving aid have become self-sustaining during the year, but a number have received reduced appropriations, and have greatly reduced their indebtedness. Kalispell, Bozeman and Missoula are among the churches which have done especially well in this regard.

The Anaconda church, under the leadership of their late pastor, Rev. J. H. Spencer, succeeded in building a beautiful house of worship. The Butte church greatly improved and enlarged their edifice during the year. The B. Y. P. U. work has been prosperous; and the same is true of the Sunday-school work.

H. C. Woods, D. D., our General Superintendent of Missions for the Rocky Mountain Division, was with us at our Annual Association, held at Dillon, September 30th. He also assisted in the dedication of the Ana-

conda church building, October 3, 1897. The Baptist cause in Montana and Idaho is helped more than we can tell by these yearly visits from Dr. Woods. His presence and counsel give an inspiration and an impetus to the workers and the work that is felt through the whole year.

On the whole, we may feel thankful for the degree of prosperity which God has given us in Montana during the past year. There have been a number of recent revivals which will increase our church membership

when the results are fully reported.

In Southern Idaho we have two Associations, the First Idaho and the East Idaho. A total of twenty churches reported to these Associations this year, and there are two or three small churches not counted in this report, as they are not yet members of the Association, or did not report. These twenty churches reported a total membership of 958 and church property valued at \$42,700. Four new churches were received into the East Idaho Association this year. The churches at Soldier, Lost River and Middle Valley have each dedicated a new house of worship, and all these houses have been built without aid from the Church Edifice Fund.

Seven missionary pastors have been at work during the whole or a part of the year on this field. At present we need two or three more men, as a number of the churches are without pastors; but there is a prospect that

this need will soon be supplied.

In some parts of Southern Idaho the Mormon influence is so great that it makes our work additionally difficult and perplexing. Still, such has been the faith and heroism of our missionaries that much progress has been made in the face of every form of opposition.

Last October a State B. Y. P. U. was organized under the leadership of J. B. Weber, D. D., pastor at Boise City. While we in Montana and Southern Idaho have to meet all the perplexities and difficulties incident to frontier work, still we have no reason to be disheartened.

If space would allow, we might mention many things which afford us much encouragement.

First. We are greatly encouraged by the fact that the religious adventurers no longer find here an open field for their wretched work. The genuine Christianity and church life that has been established so widely through the entire field has at last enabled the people to detect the frauds that used to do so much harm.

Second. Again we are cheered as we note that many of the "trunk Baptists" are coming to be ashamed of themselves and are seeking membership in the churches where they live. The "home church" is coming to be the church where the home is, rather than where it was. The "back East" people are talking less about what they used to do, and are demonstrating more what they can do now and here.

Third. Another reason for encouragement is found in the fact that the mothers and children are here in larger numbers than they were a few years ago. The wild and reckless men (many of them well educated) who formerly made up so large a portion of our population, are no longer free to indulge in their folly and sin, without the restraint and the rebuke which always come with the presence of pure, noble women and sweet, innocent children.

Fourth. It is also a very hopeful indication that we see in the fact that the revival spirit is more marked than it has been in time past. We have said that it requires about as much effort to make one convert here as it does to make twenty in some parts of the East. But we rejoice to say that it is becoming less difficult to win souls in Montana and South Idaho.

We will not attempt to speak of the many other reasons which we have to "thank God and take courage." We greatly appreciate what the Home Mission Society is enabling us to do toward evangelizing this important and growing section of the country. We believe in the forty-sixth Psalm, and our greatest encouragement is found in the blessed consciousness that "The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge."

COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO.

REV. D. D. PROPER, DENVER, COLO., GENERAL MISSIONARY.

COLORADO.

This State, owing to its great variety of resources and constantly increasing population, presents an inviting field for missionary work. Our mines, which have brought us to first rank as a gold producing State, are attracting large capital from different parts of the world, as well as many people. Many rich silver mines are now largely inoperative, because of the low price of the product, but will show increased activity in the future. The area for agriculture is being largely increased by irrigation, and these products, with the great growth in stock and fruit raising, are rapidly increasing the wealth of the State. A carefully prepared statement of the value of the out-put of the mines, the products of the soil, and the value of the stock for last year, places it at above one hundred million dollars. The sad feature about this is the fact that so small part of it is consecrated to the service of God. Our beautiful healthgiving climate attracts many people here, some of whom can live nowhere else. The last year has witnessed activity and good progress in all departments of business among our 450,000 people.

OUR CONSTITUENCY.

In this State we have 84 churches, including 2 recently organized, with 7.056 members. Thirty-two of these churches may be considered as self-

supporting, with pastors for all-the-time service, and 13 for part-time service. Seventeen have missionary pastors for all the time, and 13 for part time. Nine are pastorless. In all ways, 1,250 new members have been added during the year.

OUR STATE MISSION WORK.

During the Society's year, ending March 31st, we have had 32 missionary pastors, besides 2 General Missionaries, in 34 churches. During the last Convention year we had 22 missionary pastors in 26 churches. For the first four months of the current Convention year, we have had 25 missionary pastors in 32 churches.

During the last year a new church was organized at Florence, with 21 members, which has grown to 45 members, and a congregation gathered of from two to three hundred, Sunday evenings, under care of Rev. R. D. Graham. They are now at work making a foundation for a chapel. During the last few weeks a new church, called The Good Hope, with 16 members and 4 received for Baptism, was organized in the country near Calhan, and another one, with 13 members, has been organized at Goldfield, in the Cripple Creek District. Both churches are supplied with pastoral care. Five new churches were organized last Convention year.

In the new mining town of Eldora, where there are 800 people, and rapidly increasing in population, there were no religious services of any kindup to March 1st. On the first Sunday in March we set up the Baptist Banners, and established regular services in the only hall in the place, which is over a livery stable, and next door to a saloon, and organized a Sunday-school. We hope to organize a church in the near future, and settle a missionary pastor.

In financial matters we closed the last Convention year with a balance in the treasury, and are hoping to meet our obligations promptly this year without incurring any indebtedness.

OUR DIFFICULTIES.

1. One difficulty is found in the fact that our 84 churches are scattered over such a large territory (103,645 square miles of land) that they cannot be grouped together in the support of pastors. Being so isolated, several of our churches must have pastors all the time, or none at all, and this draws heavily on our mission fund, while the same number of pastors are not able to serve as many churches as in some other States. With our limited resources we cannot adequately occupy the field.

2. The constant change of population in these mining and railroad towns is a great obstacle to the permanent building up of the churches. In too many places it is really "preaching to a procession," which changes every few weeks or months. Only those who have labored in these mountain mining towns can know how difficult it is to interest in

religious matters those who come here for health, or to make money, and "do not expect to stay."

OUR ENCOURAGEMENTS.

I. It is a matter of great encouragement that our churches are so well supplied with good pastors. Only a very few small churches are without regular pastoral care, and most of them where there is little hope of building up the Baptist cause permanently. During the last year we received 23 accessions to our ministry, with a net gain of ten.

2. It is encouraging to note that no serious internal dissensions are disturbing the peace of the churches. Quite a number of them have enjoyed special meetings during the past few months, resulting in a goodly number of accessions to the churches. For peace and prosperity we are thankful.

NEED OF ENLARGEMENT.

I. Our destitution is very great. We are without Baptist Churches in 27 counties, which is fully one-half of the territory of the State. Also in 34 county-seat towns, which are more than half of the capitals of our counties; and in 40 towns of over 1,000, 40 towns of between 500 and 1,000, and two or three hundred smaller places we have no Baptist Church. In Routt county, 200 miles long by 75 wide, with several good towns, there is scarcely a church of any kind, and no Baptist preaching in the county.

As a Denomination, we suffer immensely by removals of members tothese places where there are no Baptist Churches, and they become lost to us, either by absorption into other churches, or, what is worse, lose all their interest in religious work.

2. Our great need is for more money, to put in a District Missionary, and a few more missionary pastors, to occupy this large and destitute field. In several places, where there are known to be Baptists, we might organize churches, with a hopeful outlook, if we had the means to provide them with pastors.

NEW MEXICO.

In New Mexico, a territory of 122,460 square miles, and a population of probably 200,000 people, we have 15 Baptist Churches and about 550 members. None of these churches are self-supporting. Six missionary pastors care for them as best they can. One little church, organized last year, has not made any growth, for want of a pastor.

The Pecos Valley is being opened to settlement as never before, and this year will witness the building of one new railroad and the extension of another there, which will greatly facilitate settlement of people. This valley, which has all the Baptist Churches in the Territory but three, is wide open for the Baptists to occupy at the present time. We greatly need a District Missionary for this Southeast part of New Mexico. The

Territory is rapidly increasing in material wealth, and will, sooner or later, attract a large number of people.

EASTERN WASHINGTON AND NORTHERN IDAHO.

REV. A. M. ALLYN, SPOKANE, WASH., GENERAL MISSIONARY.

We have in this Convention, or have had, 60 church organizations, but I can report as alive and active, only 53, with a total membership of 2,750; and 36 Sunday-schools, with a total average attendance of 1,600. We have had under appointment for all or a part of the year, 14 missionary pastors, I Chinese worker and 2 Evangelists. These 14 missionary pastors have supplied with preaching 22 churches and 15 out-stations, and, with the Evangelists, have baptized 100 converts. The whole number of baptisms in the Convention, as near as can be determined, has been 156. Owing to the revision of many church-rolls, and the large number of erasures, the additions by letter and experience have been far outnumbered by the diminutions, so that the net gain does not exceed 100. While we have had no very extensive revivals, yet there have been in-gatherings and baptisms on nearly every field having a regular pastor. Our ministerial force is small, but choice, as noble a band of workers, as intelligent and consecrated, we believe, as ever joined hands to cultivate a field for Christ and the Baptist cause. They are doing grand service, and the Baptist cause is prospering under their leadership. Three houses of worship have been erected during the past year, at a cost of \$3,800, toward which the Society has furnished \$675, \$375 as a gift and \$300 as a loan. The Society has also contributed \$1,000 for our Church Edifice work in Spokane, \$500 as a gift and \$500 as a loan.

We have now under appointment 12 missionary pastors, and 4 others are arranged for, who will be on their fields before this report is in print. These, with Miss Allen, of the Chinese Mission, and the General Missionary, will make 18 missionaries under Home Mission appointment. The 16 missionary pastors will supply 25 churches and 16 out-stations. We have 5 self-supporting churches, including 2 which combine in the support of a pastor who divides his time between them. There are 10 churches supplied with occasional preaching by men who support themselves in secular pursuits, but who can do little or no pastoral work, leaving 13 churches entirely without preaching, and more than 20 that may be considered pastorless. Most of these churches have been without pastors for two or three years, and several of them are on the point of dissolution. They have been kept alive by the hope of coming aid, but hope is dying out, and unless aid can be afforded within the next few months we shall lose our hold upon such fields. There are also some important towns where we must start work at once or the opportunity for doing so will close.

V

CHIEF DIFFICULTY.

The chief obstacle to real prosperity on this field just now seems to me to be the lack of funds to properly care for and prosecute our work. This difficulty not only prevents aggressive work-reaching out to new fields-but prohibits us from caring for the churches already constituted. We have eight fields, comprising 22 churches, and two important new towns where immediate aid seems necessary to the continued existence of our work there; but we can do nothing for any of these with our present limited means. Arrangements made, and about to be made, for other fields, will require every dollar up to the full limit of appropriation from the Society, together with the pro rata from the Convention. To supply these eight fields with pastors, at salaries averaging \$650, will require from the Society not less than \$3,500 for the first year; but the work once well started, the amount of aid required would diminish, and the contributions from these fields, after the first year, would more than pay the pro rata of the Convention for the money expended upon them, whereas now we get nothing from these fields, and other denominations are rapidly closing the door of opportunity against us. Must we continue to neglect these important interests until the 22 churches die of despair, and the fields are lost to our denominational work? Men of Israel, help!

This lack of funds, too, is our greatest hindrance in raising money for missionary purposes. These pastorless churches are, for the most part, without houses of worship. When they hold services they are obliged to rent a building, or they share, with other denominations, in the use of a schoolhouse or public hall. But without a pastor they cannot afford to rent a building for the few who would attend their service, or they lose their turn in the use of the public building, and, therefore, can hold no services and take no collections. But even if they had a house of worship, with no pastor, they have so little occasion to assemble a congregation, and so seldom attempt it, that very few attend when they do, and hence they find it impossible to secure any general collection for any object. For these reasons half the churches in the Convention give little or nothing. If all our churches were supplied with pastors, even for one-half or one-fourth time, we could raise almost twice as much money as we are now doing; and, besides, some of the wealthiest towns and communities in the Convention are without Baptist Churches, simply because we lack means with which to start the work.

The Scandinavian and Chinese work remain under the same wise and enthusiastic leadership as last year, and the work in both Departments has been very prosperous. A large number of conversions and baptisms has been reported from each.

We are grateful for the continued generous aid of the Home Mission Society, and for the wise and helpful supervision of our beloved General Superintendent, Dr. Woods, whose coming to us is always a benediction.

THE NORTHWEST BAPTIST CONVENTION.

REV. W. E. RANDALL, TACOMA, WASH., GENERAL MISSIONARY.

The Convention field includes that part of the State of Washington lying west of the Cascade Range, almost exactly three times the area of the State of Massachusetts. The present population is 296,000. The British Columbia churches were segregated, September 30, 1897, leaving 67 churches, with a total membership of 3,492. Of the sum contributed for the missionary work of the Convention (\$1,909.96) over 30 per cent was given by Mission churches.

THE FORCES.

Thirty-five missionaries have been under appointment for all or a part of the year. These brethren have cared for 69 churches and outstations. The present missionary force includes 24 pastors, a District Missionary and the General Missionary. The average annual salary of our missionaries is \$577, above 52 per cent. of the sum being provided by the Home Mission Society. The fidelity of these men, battling in the midst of problems and perplexities peculiarly incident to this field, is sublime.

THE FIELD.

Only 8 of our 67 churches are sustaining pastors without assistance from the Home Mission Society. Deprived of the financial support and fostering care of the Society, our work would rapidly pass into decline and disaster.

In addition to the depression experienced by this field, in common with other sections of our country, we are now facing financial problems incident to an exodus of our business men and wage-earners to Alaska. Owing to our geographical and commercial relation to the new gold fields, our churches are undoubtedly contributing ten men when churches in other States are deprived of one. For some time to come we will have many "sister" churches. The feverish unrest incident to the gold excitement is possibly more serious than the loss of persons. An honored Baptist Evangelist declines to remain upon this coast because the mining mania so successfully defeats religious work.

There are successes to report. New church edifices have been erected, without indebtedness, at North End and Custer, in each instance the Baptists being first to permanently establish Christian work. The First Church, Seattle, is erecting an edifice that will be a credit to the denomination and a splendid church-home for this important body. Our church at Aberdeen has paid for a suitable lot, and will erect a building. Encouraged by appropriations from the Home Mission Society, many churches are making permanent advancement.

Much of the prevailing harmony and hope is due to the counsel and presence of the Society's representatives, District Secretary Wooddy and Superintendent Dr. H. C. Woods. Our pastors returned from the Convention sessions braver and stronger, to face duty through the inspiration that came from their hearts from the presence of Dr. Woods.

THE FUTURE.

The natural resources of this Convention field are marvellous. Puget Sound is a deep, inland salt sea, with 2,000 miles of shore line, and harbors for the fleets of the world. Lumbering, ship-building, mining, fisheries, agriculture and horticulture are carried on successfully. One hundred and fifty billion feet of timber await the woodsman's axe. The mines are rich in gold, silver, copper, iron and coal. The fertility of the valleys is surpassing. Relation to Alaska and the Pacific Ocean—rapidly becoming the theatre of vast industrial and commercial enterprises—is strategic. A sure tide of immigration is pressing to our State; bright, ambitious people from the East, enterprising persons from the South, and hardy Scandinavians. All of these factors combine in definite prophecies of a great commercial and industrial empire.

Enlarged missionary appropriations now will yield a sure harvest. Continue fostering care and financial support, and we will hold strategic places, build for a large future, and keep the Baptist standard floating everywhere in this rapidly developing "State of destiny."

OREGON.

REV. GILMAN PARKER, PORTLAND, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

Oregon as a mission field is both interesting and important. Its central position on the Pacific Coast frontier is of special interest. Facing out towards the vast heathen world, and having improved transportation facilities, half the population of the globe are our next-door neighbors. Commercial trade with the nations is increasing very rapidly, and will, within a few years, reach enormous proportions. This mingling of heathen and Christian people must have a mighty influence upon the future religious condition of the world. The supremacy of the Pacific ocean commercially means the sovereignty of the world. The final conflict must be here! Shall our Lord and His kingdom prevail, or shall paganism rule In the settlement of this question Oregon must be ready to bear her part and share in the triumph of the great commission.

Our proximity to the great gold fields of Alaska and the Northwest demands special consideration. Our relations thereunto are vital. A mighty tide of several hundred thousand people are en route. According to estimates based on past observation of facts, only about seven per

cent. will succeed in striking it rich. Alaska can never become, because of climatic conditions, a land of homes. A refluent wave of men will come back upon these coast States for shelter and residence, many of them stranded financially and wrecked morally. We are bound to meet these men with the strong consolation and sympathy of the Christian religion. Our population will increase materially, which will enhance our responsibility and tax our resources to the utmost. In view of these facts Oregon must be more thoroughly evangelized and reinforced.

OUR PRESENT CONDITIONS.

As Baptists, we have to meet the emergencies of the new future in Oregon, 136 churches, with an approximate total membership of 8,050. Of these churches, 101, with 6,527 members are in coöperation with the Oregon Baptist State Convention. With these there are 5 German and 4 Swedish churches, with an approximate membership of 550, making in all, 110 churches, with 7,077 members, in sympathy with the American Baptist Home Mission Society, leaving about 26 churches, with 983 members, that affiliate with the North Pacific Coast Convention, and seeking sympathy and fellowship with the Southern Baptist Convention. There are 79 churches that have houses of worship and 57 that have none; 31 have pastors for their whole time; 52 for a part of their time, and 52 that have no pastors at all. About 100 have Sunday-schools and 36 are without this important department of Christian service.

THE PAST YEAR IN OREGON

Has been of slow but steady growth; 464 baptisms were reported, with a net increase in membership of 1,171. There have been 3 houses of worship erected. The General and the District missionary work, sustained by the Convention and the Society, has been fruitful of greatest direct results. Many weak and struggling churches have been visited and revival meetings conducted, the cause strengthened and encouraged. A small part of the destitution has been reached, and some people have heard the Gospel who have never heard it before, or who have been deprived of this privilege for many years. There has been a commendable enlargement in the spirit, ability and disposition to Christian giving, and, consequently, an increase of funds for Missions. The spirit of harmony is growing with a manifest desire for peace within the Baptist fold.

H. C. Woods, D. D., Superintendent of Missions, has aided very much in all lines of growth and development in our work. Rev. C. A. Wooddy, District Secretary, has also been untiring in his efforts to better our conditions. We highly appreciate these men of God in our work.

NEEDS

We need an enlargement of missionary appropriations. We should have two more District Missionaries in Western and Southern Oregon.

We should also aid in the support of about ten more missionary pastors. The Swedish people should have some aid in supporting an evangelistic missionary. The Chinese work should be assisted. About \$2,000 additional to what we have would help mightily in solving the problem of the near future. The next five years will settle the rank that Baptists will have in the future religious forces of Oregon.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL, CALIFORNIA.

REV. ROBERT WHITAKER, OAKLAND, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

At this writing I have held the position of General Missionary for Northern and Central California a little more than two months, since January 1st.

There is only one thing I can say with confidence about the work, which is, that I am conscious of a very varied and comprehensive ignorance of affairs, whose vastness and significance is just beginning to dawn upon me. Yet the glimpses which I have already obtained have stirred me as I fear nothing that I can say will stir others. Consider the field. Though this Convention covers only Central and Northern California, yet it comprises a section larger than New York and Pennsylvania together, larger than New England, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, 100,000 square miles. In this great reach of country there are in round numbers about one million souls. One-half of these live within fifty miles of my home in Oakland, but the other half, among whom is the larger part of the religious destitution which is everywhere so prevalent in this State, live in towns and villages, hamlets and obscure communities which are often inaccessible or to be reached only by a laborious amount of travelling by railroad and by stage. I began meetings last night at a point 400 miles from where I closed meetings a week ago, yet the field stretches away along the line of the railroad far to the south of the one point and far to the north of the other. The time consumed in travelling is no small part of the problem which is daily before me on this field. Nor is the need less impressive than the field. San Francisco has a total population of over 300,000. It has a Protestant Church membership of about 15,000. It has a Baptist population of about 1,000. Every denomination there is hard pressed to hold its own. Outside of San Francisco are scores of California towns where the preaching of the Gospel is never heard, where even the Sunday-school is still unknown, and where hundreds and thousands of bright young people know less about Jesus Christ than they do about Julius Caesar. Even where there are churches, in many cases, services are irregular and uncertain, and the environments of worship are unattractive. As a consequence, and because of the fearful frequency of the saloon and the baneful popularity of the all-night dance, our young men think of little else but shuffling cards, and our young women of little else but shuffling their feet. Ignorance, indifference and infidelity encompass all our Christian work as primeval darkness enveloped the newborn world. What are we doing about it? Not half as much as we ought to do. With great difficulty do we get the \$3,000 which we need to meet the \$6,000 which the Home Mission Society contributes to our field. The reasons why, are many. There is a great amount of actual poverty among us. Few of our people have much either in the way of property or income. Wages are low, work scarce, wealth uncommon. There is much ignorance of the field, the need and the work even here. I asked a young woman, in the mountains, "What is that peak?" pointing to a prominent and distant summit. She answered: "I don't know; it isn't in our county." There are a great many Baptists who neither know nor care much for what "isn't in our county." The destitution in all parts not only limits the ability to give, but hinders the disposition to give. Nearly all need help. Not all can have help. Selection, however wise, begets dissatisfaction, and those refused are apt to feel abused. Even churches are sometimes selfish; not always sensible. Yet with the men and means at our command we are doing a good and gracious work. We have employed this year, for all or part of their time, forty-three missionaries. They are generally faithful, capable and self-sacrificing. Their fields are in many respects less attractive, their support more stinted and uncertain, their work more uninspiring and unrecognized than is often true of the field, the support, and the work of the foreign missionary. The work accomplished cannot be stated in figures, nor the gain measured by statistics. Figures won't lie, but neither will they tell the truth. This is true, I believe; we are gaining all along the line. But the battle is only begun. We need help. We are not the whole army, nor the only part pressed, sore and calling for assistance. But we hold an important place in the ranks, nowhere is the fight hotter, nowhere are the forces, proportionally, weaker, nowhere is there more reason to raise the Macedonian cry, and never was there a time when California deserved better of the Baptists of the whole land than it does to-day.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA.

REV. C. T. DOUGLASS, PASADENA, CAL., GENERAL MISSIONARY.

Having recently entered upon this work, it is impossible for me to make so complete a report as might be desired. The field of the Southern California Convention includes nine counties, having an area of 55,725 square miles, being nearly as large as all the New England States together. There are now 62 churches, with a membership of 5,600. There are 68 Sunday-schools, with a membership of 6,000, and an average

attendance of 4,000. There are 56 Young People's Societies, having an active membership of 1,650.

Several of our churches, located in the older and larger cities, are comparatively strong and well equipped for service; and the yearly growth of these churches is such as would be very gratifying to almost any of the churches of equal size in our Eastern cities. But many others, located in the smaller towns which have recently sprung up along the lines of the railroads, are weak both numerically and financially; but with most of them it is, evidently, true, that if they can hold on for a few years, and have good pastors to lead them wisely in doing the foundation work, they will become, not only self-sustaining, but centres of religious and Baptist influence that will very materially aid in making the society and religious life of Southern California what, as Baptists, we believe, it should be, when, in a few years, this whole South Pacific slope is as densely populated as is the Atlantic slope at the present time.

During the financial depression of the past few years it has been impossible to raise sufficient money, even with the aid of the Home Mission Society, to carry on our work on so large a scale as seemed necessary. The results have been two-fold: I, a reduction in the number of missionary pastors sustained; 2, a debt at present amounting to about \$6,000, which, with the amount necessary for current expenses, is quite a burden upon our churches. Your General Missionary is making a strong effort to raise the money before the 1st of November, and now hopes that we shall come up to our annual Convention with bills all paid. If this can be done, the next year will see an advance step taken in all the lines of our State work.

ARIZONA.

In Arizona there are only seven churches, most of them quite small, but brave and faithful men are doing excellent work in the face of great difficulties and discouraging conditions. The great need seems to be money with which to carry on the work, more efficiently, already begun; and to occupy some of the new towns growing up along the lines of the two trans-continental railroads that now cross the Territory.

It is not easy for many of our friends in the East to realize that this Territory has an area larger than New York and the six New England States together, and that much of this vast area, because of its genial climate, wealth of precious metals, and fruitful soil, when properly irrigated, will, in the near future, be as thickly settled as the Eastern States. There is no longer room for question that seeds of Gospel truth, sown now in Arizona or Southern California, will produce large fruitage in coming years.

Many on this field have been glad to welcome among us, to reside for a time, Dr. Woods, the Superintendent of the Rocky Mountain Di-

vision, and none are more thankful for his wise and helpful counsel than the writer, as he has just closed his pleasant pastorate in Pasadena to assume the duties of the General Missionary.

UTAH AND SOUTHWESTERN WYOMING.

REV. S. G. ADAMS, SALT LAKE CITY, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

Utah extends 350 miles from North to South, and 270 miles from East to West, containing about 85,000 square miles, while Southwestern Wyoming is an ordinary State in size.

OUR WORK.

Baptists are now at work in seven Utah cities, and can report seven Baptist Churches. Mercur has just been organized, with 11 members and 4 pledged to get letters at once. Of these 7 churches 1 is Swedish and 1 is Colored. In addition to these 7 churches we have 6 Mission stations, 3 of which have chapels. Our Sunday-schools number 11, with an enrollment of 1,308. Sixty baptisms were reported during the year, making present church membership 600, a net gain of 62 for the year.

WORKERS.

At this writing only three pastors and a General Missionary are at work under Home Mission appointment. Four of our churches are pastorless, viz., Swedish, Colored, Mercur and East Side, Salt Lake City. The latter will soon have a pastor, but for the other three there is no pastor in sight. January 1st Rev. T. J. Collins closed a two-years' pastorate, and accepted a call to California. Rev. E. S. Rogers came from Louisville Seminary and settled at Mercur, but in three months was compelled to close his work on account of throat trouble. He was doing excellent work and his departure was deeply regretted. The General Missionary was again obliged to be at Mercur every Sunday, breaking up his plans for general work. Evangelist George Robert Cairns held a ten days' meeting at Mercur, resulting in a church organization. He also held a meeting at Ogden, with precious results.

WOMEN MISSIONARIES.

The Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society are doing excellent work for Utah in supporting five missionaries, 2 in Salt Lake, 1 at Provo, and 2 at Springville. Then, the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society supports 2 teachers in our one Baptist day school at Provo, which has an enrollment of 100 scholars, and, under the efficient management of Mrs. Mary M. Andrews, bids fair to grow into a Baptist Academy.

Deacon W. W. Randolph is working at Bingham, under direction of First Church. Rev. E. F. Perry is pastor of our one church in South-

western Wyoming. Their chapel has been painted, papered and seated with pews, a splendid record for the year.

EXPENSE.

For the year \$5,100 was appropriated by our Home Mission Society, but owing to vacancies the last three months only about \$2,800 was drawn. Utah reports raised during the year, for all purposes, \$4,321.70.

OUR NEED.

First of all we need more pastors, and to secure them we must have more money. The Swedish Church has long been in great need of a pastor. They are badly scattered, but are now holding services at Murray, eight miles south, but connected by street cars with Salt Lake. Mrs. Olander has a Swedish Sunday-school at her home. A well-located hall can be rented for \$5 per month. The Swedish Church offer to pay half the rent, and your General Missionary guarantees the other half. Miss Morford, of Salt Lake, proposes to add an English department to the Sunday-school and the General Missionary holds a week-day evening service. Thus we hope to hold the Swedish Church together. Murray has two large smelters and a population of 2,000. There are several Baptist families, if only they can be warmed over.

COLORED CHURCH.

The Colored Church is in danger of disbanding. They were ready to pay hall rent and secure a pastor if the Society could pledge \$15 per month, but the Society could not. We deeply regret our inability to accept their liberal offer.

Then the First Church, Salt Lake City, carry a heavy load with their two missions in the city, and if work is continued at Bingham they should have financial aid.

And Mercur must have a pastor or we shall lose the spiritual lead of Utah's greatest gold camp. The people offer to pay half of a pastor's salary. We have the lead. We shall lose it by delay.

OUR OUTLOOK.

Mormonism continues to overshadow and paralyze all our work, and Statehood has strengthened her grip. My last year's report suggested the need of tracts to meet Mormon error. I am glad to say this need is being met. Rev. J. C. Andrews, our pastor at Provo, has written several tracts and published them at his own expense. Now, the Presbyterian Church has established a printing office in Salt Lake and are publishing a paper called the Kinsman and many tracts against Mormonism. They also have a man in the East watching Mormon Missionaries and scattering tracts.

Providence is opening many doors, if we are wise to enter them. In the mining camps we can meet the few Mormons at an advantage. Irrigation schemes are attracting large colonies of Eastern people. The great Bear River Canal, north of Ogden, has such a colony inviting us. Help the Society to respond at once.

While the First Church, Salt Lake City, for seven years under the care of Rev. H. B. Steelman, is our only church having reached self-support, yet long pastorates are encouraging other churches toward self-support. Rev. T. L. Crandall's four years' pastorate at Ogden has greatly unified the church, and each year they make less demand on the Society. Rev. J. C. Andrews, of Provo, has the hardest field we are cultivating in Utah, but his five years is laying strong foundations. Your writer is in his eighth year of service.

Shall the Society retrench, hold its own, or enlarge its Utah work What says the great Baptist denomination?

INDIAN MISSIONS.

J. S. MURROW, D. D., ATOKA, IND. TER., SUPERINTENDENT.

Could a truthful history of the Indians be written since the discovery of America, the brightest chapter, and almost the only bright chapter, would be the one relating to Christian mission work among them. Nor would this be as bright as their claims have deserved. Considering the fearful treatment they have received, it is a miracle that any of them have been willing to accept civilization and Christianity at the hands of the whites. Well may they say, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" Where one white missionary has been employed to teach them Christian civilization, a score or more of Satan's agents, with faces equally as pale, have been constantly engaged by precept and practice in leading them to drink whiskey, gamble, steal, swear, deceive and everything else debasing and wicked. Many tribes are yet unacquainted with the Bible, but there is not one that is not well acquainted with whiskey. There are tribes where no Christian missionary has gone, but not one where there are no half-breeds.

During the past year the Home Mission Society has had in its employ in Indian and Oklahoma Territories 71 missionaries. Twenty of these have been laboring distinctively for the Indians. Of my own labors I have nothing to say, but take pleasure in testifying that the other 19 have been faithful workmen. At Bartlesville, in the Delaware Nation, the church, under the leadership of Rev. Robert Owen, has built, without anyaid from the Society, a very excellent house of worship, costing \$1,500. There is a large Sunday-school and prayer meeting. Brother Owen preaches at several out-stations. In the near future the church may be

self-supporting. At Alluwee, also in the Delaware Nation, Missionary C. J. Taylor is a busy man. He has a large field well cultivated. A goodly number have been baptized during the year. Daniel Rogers, D. D., holds the fort at Tahlequah. He is Superintendent of the Cherokee Baptist Academy and also pastor of the church. Both interests are in a flourishing condition.

Six native preachers have been employed by the Society in the Cherokee Nation. Five are pastors of "full-blood" churches. Connected with each church are several out-stations, covering a large region. Four of these men receive \$100 a year each, paid equally by the churches and the Society. One receives only half this sum. Rev. Adam Lacie is a kind of District Missionary. He visits all parts of the Nation and is acceptable and useful everywhere. Rev. W. A. Treadwell is District Missionary in the Choctaw Nation. He has done a valuable work for the full-bloods. He travels in his cart long distances, over miserable roads, swimming streams, and generally enduring hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. The Society has four native Choctaw preachers in its employ. They are active and useful men. They visit the churches, encourage Sunday-schools, go into destitute settlements, hold prayer meetings, visit from house to house and do much good. They each receive \$100 a year. Two new churches have been organized the past year. One church-house has been finished and made quite comfortable, without help from the Society.

Rev. N. B. Rairden, District Secretary, and Superintendent of the Central District has assumed direct oversight of the work among the blanket Indians. That work is in excellent condition. Rev. Robert Hamilton is a faithful missionary, and God is using him very efficiently among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. During the year two new chapels have been built and a new church organized.

Rev. D. N. Crane makes an admirable Superintendent of our only Mission school among the blanket Indians. He is also doing excellent work as missionary to the Wichitas, Caddos and other affiliated bands. The Immanuel Church, at Rainy Mountain, among the Kiowas, has been greatly blessed under the leadership of Rev. H. H. Clouse. The chapel is too small for the congregations, and funds are now being raised to enlarge it. Rev. G. W. Hicks, at Lone Wolf Mission, is the oldest on the field, and one of the best men in all the blanket Indian work. Eternity alone will reveal the great blessing that man has been to those blanket Indians.

The Lord is still trying the faith and patience of Rev. E. C. Deyo among the Comanches. He is still going forth, weeping, bearing precious seed and doubtless will come again rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him.

Rev. J. H. Scott has infused new life into Indian University. It is full of bright young men and women, and the prospect for enlarged usefulness is very promising.

The Cherokee Academy, at Tahlequah, under the successful administration of Dr. Rogers, has enjoyed a year of great prosperity.

Atoka Academy, however, is doing the largest work of all our Indian schools. There are over 175 pupils, more than half of whom are Indians. But the best work of the school is with 50 or more poor orphan bovs and girls, who are trained in the Home, body, mind and spirit for usefulness on earth and happiness in heaven. Mr. and Mrs. Rishel are Godendowed and God-appointed for this work. In the schools white and Indian children can be educated together. In Evangelical Mission work the Indians must be ministered to distinctly and separately. There are several reasons for this. First, most of the full-bloods do not understand English. Preaching to them must be in their own language or through an interpreter. Second, their churches and congregations are separate. Their settlements are largely separate. In nine cases out of ten they will not unite with whites. Third, missionaries appointed to labor for the whites and Indians indiscriminately are invariably drawn off by the whites and the Indians are neglected. The truth of this is not apprehended by the Mission Boards nor by the people in the States.

The starving, dying reconcentrados in Cuba have aroused universal sympathy throughout the United States. Large money, public and private, have been freely given, and the United States Government is about to engage in war for their relief. Every Indian reservation in the United States is a camp of reconcentrados, and they have been such for a hundred years. In many of them the poor Indians are yet starving for the bread of eternal life, and in all they are hungry for Christian sympathy and love, and dying from poverty, injustice and cruel treatment. Who are interested for their relief? The American Baptist Home Mission Society will gladly receive contributions to bring light and life, joy and gladness to these poor people. I pray God that during the coming year these gifts may be so large that the Society will be enabled to open Missions among several other Indian tribes.

THE FRENCH.

REV. J. N. WILLIAMS, PROVIDENCE, R. I., SUPERINTENDENT.

OUR FRENCH MISSION WORK.

The French Baptist work which is now being carried on in New England began in 1870, when Rev. N. Cyr was appointed General Missionary by the American Baptist Home Mission Society. During three years Mr. Cyr labored, visiting a large number of French Canadian centres

in Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut. In March, 1873. Rev. J. N. Williams succeeded Mr. Cyr and has remained in charge of the work till the present time. During this period mission work among the French has been carried on in fifty-six centres of French Canadian population in New England, most of which have been for awhile or permanently occupied by resident missionaries. In all these fields baptisms of converts from among the Roman Catholic French have occurred: in several to the number of over a hundred. In nine of these fields chapels have been built. In the others, halls and existing places of worship, vestrys, churches and chapels of English-speaking congregations have been at the disposal of French workers. The work has been purposely kept in the condition of missions of the local churches, to whose membership the French converts have been added. In 1888 a French class or department was formed under the direction of the General Missionary, and has been instrumental in preparing for French mission work twenty-six laborers, who have gone forth to fields of usefulness, one as far north as the old city of Quebec, and another as far south as the Island of Hayti. During the above period of time Baptist French mission work has been done among the coal miners of Pennsylvania, in Detroit, Michigan, in Stryker, Ohio, in Ste. Anne, Kankakee, Illinois, in a few places in Kansas and in two or three towns in northern New York. According to a rough estimate of a well-informed writer in 1891, there were then 10,000 French Protestants in New England and 40,000 in the whole country. There has been a large increase since.

FRENCH MISSIONS IN NEW ENGLAND-SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK.

As our friends are well aware, our French mission work in New England is work among Romanists. French Canadians are Roman Catholics. The motto of their national society is: "Notre langue, notre religion, notre nationalité." Protestants can not even hold membership in the "St. Jean Baptiste," the great national organization, and usually all advantages connected with membership in benevolent, cooperative or insurance associations are conditioned upon one's being and remaining in the Roman Catholic faith, so that conversion to Protestantism often means loss of valuable insurance and all further participation in the benefits and advantages of dearly purchased associational rights. Few nationalities in our country, indeed, are more exclusively, by birth and training, adherents of the Roman Catholic faith than the 600,000 of French that immigration from Canada has brought into the five New England States. The colonization of Canada, as history tells us, was emphatically a Catholic movement, and shortly after the settlement of the new colony a decree was issued from the intensely Catholic Court of France, at the solicitation of the Jesuits, forbidding Protestants from settling or remaining anywhere within the limits of the French possessions in the New World. From seed thus winnowed of all Protestantism, nothing, of course, but Roman Catholics could grow. And when Protestant French Missions were inaugurated a half century ago, hardly was there a single Protestant in that whole nationality of two million or more. It is true that there are among this people to-day quite a large class who have broken away more or less from attendance upon the services of the Catholic Church, and are neglectful of its various appliances, but as far as they have any religion at all, Romanism is their creed, so that our missionary work is and has to be not only a battle with sin entrenched in the human heart, as all missionary work has to be, but in addition, a square fight with that hoary and mighty system of error called the Roman Catholic Church. It is a work like that of the great Reformation, demanding now, as then, if it could have it, the power of a Luther to demolish, of a Calvin to construct, and of a Knox to plead with God in prayer. Our friends must not forget this, either in their prayers for us, or in their judgments of us, or in their gifts. We French Missionaries are not gathering into the fold of Christ from the ranks of unprejudiced, oft-enlightened and gospel-nurtured Protestantism, as Swedish Missionaries, or frontier Western Missionaries, or Missionaries to the Freedmen are so constantly permitted to do, but every block that we bring into the structure of the spiritual Church of Christ has to be, as it were, dynamited out of the hardest quarry that ever has been worked by Christian laborers-the Romish Church. Indeed, every conversion is a heroic rescue of a bound captive from a giant power that has held kings and peoples, hearts and homes, in subjection to its sway for centuries.

HOPEFULNESS OF THE WORK.

Consequently, work among Romanists is usually slow, hand-to-hand work; a one-by-one procedure, always in danger of being neglected, overlooked, if not antagonized, by the unheroic, and the many who "despise the day of small things," and yet invariably producing results of incalculable value, and, in their aggregate, of great magnitude. Missionary efforts among French Canadians, it is estimated, has added over 60,000 of that people to our common Protestant Christianity. That is five times more Frenchmen than it required, under the leadership of General La-Fayette, to help the United States to victory in its struggle for life as a nation, and these all may be needed in some future conflicts between truth and error in North America. But missionary work among that people has, we think, far higher value than that. It is, in a most important sense, the prayer of God's children, sure to prevail, in behalf of an enslaved and perishing people. It is the divinely appointed preparation for some great movement of emancipation. As in regard to the anti-

slavery sentiment of this Christian land, it was, for a time-a long time. it seemed-only rewarded with individual escapes from slavery and the emancipation of the comparatively few, but it was all the time leading on to a movement which emancipated millions in a day. And such, we believe, will be the reward of patient, faithful work among Romanists in our land, French and others. Such work, let us never forget, was crowned once with the victories of the Great Reformation. It is true that defections from Rome on a vast scale since that wonderful movement of the sixteenth century have not been common, yet several have occurred. The coat of Treves scandal in Germany half a century ago led, under Ronge, to emancipation from the superstitions and thraldom of the Romish Church of 60,000, the Old Catholic movement nearly an equal number, and, but for the war, the Diaz movement in Cuba bid fair to be a landslide from that Church into the Baptist fold. It had reached, in a short period of time, a couple of thousand conversions, and why may we not expect that, in some great movement of these Catholic French towards the truth, it will please God in his own good time to answer the prayers and gloriously reward the sacrifices of his people? However this may be as to the future, certain it is that we are not working in vain among the French in New England. As fruits of French Mission work there are converts from Romanism in nearly all centres of French population in New England, and scores of our churches have from ten, twenty, fifty or up to a hundred French on the roll of membership. Nearly every one of our missionaries reports conversions or baptisms, not reaching this year the figures of some previous years, but rising up to fifteen in one field, and seven, eight, nine in others.

In no previous year have the contributions from the French converts themselves toward religious work been larger, reaching in one of the missions, \$618.02; in another, \$500; another, \$300, and in another, all poor, \$143.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The following particulars, shorn, of course, for want of space, of the many, many incidents which would deeply interest our friends, we are permitted to give just as they have come to us from our corps of eighteen Missionaries laboring in New England, with two exceptions supported jointly by our Society and the Baptist State Conventions of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Connecticut.

REV. GIDEON AUBIN

Withdrawn from Springfield, Mass., has been appointed recently to the very important field of Fall River, Mass., the largest centre of French population in all New England. We are glad to have a brother of his

strength, energy and experience among the 27,000 French Canadians of this great cotton-manufacturing city. His work as tract distributor, through the mails and otherwise, mostly publications of his own composition, for which he has acknowledged talent, has reached during the year the large figure of 48,849 pages, added to which are 730 visits, 25 copies, of the Word of God placed in Roman Catholic families and 6 baptisms.

REV. N. N. AUBIN

Has continued his labors in Woonsocket, R. I., supported by our Society, in coöperation with the Rhode Island State Convention. French Canadians form a majority of the population of Woonsocket. From their ranks came this last year the Lieutenant-Governor of the State. Good congregations have been one of the encouraging features of the work. Our brother reports the baptism of eight converts; contributions from the French of \$118. The work here has the very cordial support of the local Baptist Church. Both main audience room and vestry of their beautiful edifice have been at the disposal of the French Mission, outside hours of the regular English services.

REV. B. F. BENOIT.

To this brother has been committed by the Worcester Association, which pays half his salary, and our Society and the Massachusetts State Convention the other half, jointly, the care of nearly a dozen different centres of French Canadian population within the bounds of the Association. He reports, contributed by the French, \$101. He spent a good part of the summer months with his Gospel wagon, preaching the Gospel to the hundreds and sometimes thousands of Roman Catholics who would gather at these out-door services, conducted part of the time with the efficient help of our Brother Leger. From such abundant sowing some harvest has already been gathered. He writes: "There are ten Roman Catholic families who welcome my visits and who are quite advanced in Christian life."

REV. G. G. BRIEN.

This brother represents our work in New Hampshire. Half his salary is paid by the New Hampshire State Convention. Our brother, who over a year ago undertook the erection of a church edifice for the French work in Nashua, a great centre of French Canadians, 10,000 or more, has had recently the very great joy of "bringing forth the headstone thereof with shoutings," in the payment of the last dollar of indebtedness upon the building, thanks to a generous gift of some unknown friend of the cause. He also had the joy of baptizing seven converts.

REV. O. BROUILLETTE

Has labored in Marlboro, Mass., a great shoe manufacturing town, where Romanism is strong by its 6,000 French Canadians and 4,000 Irish citizens, and where infidelity has been general. Much fruit has been gathered in our French Mission here in the past. Two of our French converts in this place have been deemed worthy to serve as deacons in the large Baptist Church of this town. The brother writes: "During the year I have made 946 visits, distributed 8,429 pages of tracts, placed 22 copies of the Scriptures and baptized 3 converts. Contributed by the French, in addition to Sabbath-school expenses, \$141.42."

REV. P. N. CAYER

Writes from Waterville, Maine: "I have visited, during the year, an average of 20 families a week. We have had 6 baptisms, 5 of them converts from Romanism. Our receipts for the year, including the \$200 toward the pastor's salary, are \$447.02. Of this amount, all but \$19.60 for benevolence have been for the expenses of the church. We have also \$171 besides in the bank, toward the erection of a vestry. The work is encouraging. Quite a number of Catholic families have become interested in the Gospel." This Waterville interest, with its growth from one Protestant convert at the start, to a community of some 300 French Protestants; its nice chapel, built in great part by the French themselves, on the very spot where, at the commencement of our work, a saloon and dance hall occupied the position of greatest influence in that French community, is one of our largest and most prosperous Missions. Brother Cayer, while ministering to his charge in this centre of French Canadian people, has labored also with success in other centres of French Canadians in Maine, especially in Augusta, the capital of the State, where there have been conversions of much more than ordinary influence and character. It seems to us strange that in a State where a Mission like Waterville has so signally reached the French people, that the State Convention should have reasons for overlooking the spiritual necessities of the sixty or seventy thousand French thrown under their charge.

BRO. C. L. CHARRON.

Waltham and vicinity, the field of labor of this brother, represents some 1,500 French speaking people, a mixture of French Canadians, Acadians and European French, the latter drawn hither by the great watch-making industries. He succeeded in rallying from these elements, Roman Catholic and infidel, some eleven families, representing forty-two adults, into hearty coöperation by attendance at the services and contributions towards the expenses of the Mission of \$85. Our brother, called away from this field, in January, to Lawrence, a much

greater centre of French Canadian population, 8,000 or more, feels that he has had to leave it for some one else to gather the fuller spiritual harvest of much seed sown both in public service and private visitation. A most excellent brother, a student of Newton, Mr. H. C. Sené, has succeeded to his work in Waltham, and is reaching several new families.

REV. ISAAC LAFLEUR.

New Bedford, once the headquarters of the whale oil industries, but now a great cotton manufacturing centre, with a foreign population of . 8,000 Portuguese and 12,000 French Canadians, is the field of our Brother Lafleur. I wish there was space for his whole report, in which he speaks of the many activities of his Mission-revival services, services by the famous ex-priest, Father Chiniquy, attended by crowds of French Catholics, in the Mission chapel, fifteen open-air meetings, "which hundreds of Roman Catholics attended, with more or less good behavior; thousands upon thousands of pages of religious tracts were distributed among the French. Copies of the Word of God were usually given to heads of families or to responsible parties. About twenty families are connected with our Mission directly, and about as many, if not more, indirectly so, some of which are out of Romanism but not yet united with us, but, as we believe, eventually will unite." This mission, one of the youngest, composed of families, nearly all operatives in the mills, most sorely tried at present by that curse of our factory towns, "strikes," which for weeks and months have stopped all earnings, gives, nevertheless, a good financial record. For rent of a place of worship, missionary's salary, Sabbath School expenses, contribution to the sister Portuguese Mission and \$5 to the Home Mission, out of their poverty, they have given \$143. "Since the Mission started, twenty-four have been baptized; since last March, nine."

REV. E. LEGER.

This brother labored in Biddeford, Maine, to November last, to gatherings of from fifty to sixty Roman Catholics indoors and to hundreds in out-door services, without disturbance or disrespect, where once a mob would invariably break up any service of the kind. But just as we were hoping for fruits in conversions and baptisms of such persistent and abundant sowing, this, our veteran missionary, reduced to the sole appropriation of our Society, resigned, to return to a secular avocation. We regret exceedingly the abandonment of this field, for Biddeford, which is in large majority French, has given some excellent fruit of Gospel effort. Our very efficient Missionary Lafleur was converted here; a Brother Paquet, well known as a Gospel singer revivalist, and our Missionary, Rev. O. Brouillette, of Marlboro, all hail from this town, and

we believe that Brother Leger's courageous labors there will some day give a harvest.

REV. I. B. LECLAIRE.

This brother, occupying the field of Lowell, Mass., the second largest centre of French in New England (24,000) writes, March 21st: "You are not without knowledge of our troubles—'misères.' Of these I need not speak, for perfect harmony reigns at present, and never has our Mission been in better trim than now. God has blessed us during the year with fifteen baptisms, and several are expecting to go forward in the ordinance shortly." A very interesting item of progress in this Mission is the construction of a very sightly and commodious chapel for the French work. Either our brother has a rare faculty of winning the good will and confidence of American Christians in behalf of his work, or else the Lord's people in Lowell are grand, good friends of our French work. to join hands so readily in these hard times to give to our Baptist French work all the goodly appliances of a place of worship, which, in the short space of a couple of months, rose up, as with magic, in the heart of a large French district of the city. Speaking of the new chapel, our Brother writes: "It helps us in our work immensely. We are having Roman Catholics at every service. We are well treated by them. Our Roman Catholic neighbors have even contributed toward our chapel some \$24.50. Glory be to God."

BRO. F. A. PERRON

Has been laboring in the new fields of Gardener and Winchendon. Not numbers, so much as open doors, have been the reasons for occupying this ground, and our Brother speaks of ten families where the Gospel has cordial welcome, and where some of the members are attendants upon his services. His pioneer work includes further 588 families visited, 8,550 pages of tracts distributed and 34 copies of the Word of God placed in spite of fiercest opposition of priest.

BRO. O. PAPINEAU,

During his studies at Newton has been doing colporteur and other missionary work, as assistant of Brother Lafleur, in New Bedford, since last September, and reports visits, 344; distribution of tracts, 2,143 pages; 24 New Testaments and 32 public services. Formerly a teacher in Catholic schools, his purpose is now to teach the Gospel to his countrymen.

REV. A. P. ROSSIER.

Our brother, who graduated from Newton Seminary last year, took up the work at Fitchburg, Mass., in a time of special trial and difficulty. Grand, good work has been done, especially in one of the out stations, Leominster. He reports eight baptisms from 1897 to date, and writes

in this strain: "All that I can say of my field is this, that amidst trials and discouragements, by seeing some excluded and others going away from the city, that we have tried to hold our own, and the few that are left some time ago said 'we are going to stand by the old ship,' and they are standing by it, indeed, and we are going to hold the fort till Jesus comes."

REV. ARTHUR ST. JAMES.

Our brother's field, as is well known, is Worcester, not the largest, but without doubt the most important centre of French population in New England. Much of the work and success is compressed in the following brief answer to my inquiry: "The amount collected annually in our two Missions is \$500. Several of our families contribute in regular monthly payments their \$25 yearly. Baptisms, seven; received by letter, four. I now have six new families that are hopeful; they attend our services and I hold meetings in their houses. The average weekly attendance at all services is 256. We have a young people's meeting. Quite a number of Syrians attend our services. The work is encouraging and is tending toward greater development."

REV. J. A. SAVIGNAC.

This brother came to us from the Presbyterians some three years ago and has labored in Lawrence, Mass, with the hearty cooperation of the local Baptist Churches until January last, when he returned to Canada with the intention of taking up evangelical work in the region of the Ottawa.

REV. F. X. SMITH.

The advanced years and growing infirmities of this brother, whose missionary career in Canada and in various fields in New England has been so useful, and no where more so than in Fall River at one time, where some sixty or seventy converts were among the fruits of his ministry, have made it desirable to choose a younger and more vigorous laborer for this largest centre of French in New England. One who has devoted forty years to mission work would well deserve a pension after living on a salary alternating between \$400 and \$600 per year all this time. However, his family of twelve children, all settled in life and prosperous, will see to it that our genial "Père Smith" shall be well taken care of. He writes that conversions in his field have not been many the last year, yet not altogether lacking. We hope that he may live to help his younger successor and see Fall River again one of our most prosperous missions.

BRO. J. C. SMITH.

One of the very prosperous fields this past year has been Salem, in charge of our younger Brother Smith. The old and famed town of

Salem has to-day a very large French population. The Gospel which he has preached in a hired hall and in out-door services has been blessed to the conversion of several Roman Catholics, seven of whom have been baptized, with five or six others soon to be added, we expect. At some of the open air meetings the priest would be seen passing through the crowd to disperse the hearers as they listened earnestly to the truth. He would succeed in starting groups here and there, but only to return just as soon as their watchful shepherd had passed on and disappeared. There must indeed be something that deeply interests in our brother's preaching, for, as we witnessed recently on a visit to his evening service, several French mothers, rather than stay away, brought their babies along with them. It would be too bad if the very inadequate salary of our brother should oblige him, ere the close of his year, to return to his secular avocation of machinist, which gave him a comfortable living.

BRO. TIMOTHEE TETREAULT.

Most excellent work has been done in the past in the two mission fields in Connecticut, Danielson and Putnam, now in charge of Brother Tetreault, though emigration from both of these places of fully thirtyfive families of our converts at different times have left both missions comparatively weak. Yet our brother writes that contributions during the year from the French have amounted to \$150 in Danielson and about the same in Putnam. Some twenty Gospel-wagon services, largely attended, were held last summer. Our Brother T., who, with his wife, came to us a few years ago from quite distinguished families in Canada, four of his own sisters occupying high positions in convent life, three as Mother Superiors, gives this record of work: Ninety-six sermons, 958 visits, 7,700 pages of tracts and 29 copies of the Word of God distributed; many others loaned. "My wife and I spend all our evenings visiting new families," he writes, March 15th. "There are several persons whom we expect soon to joint the Christian family. Mr. A., whose conversion is very marked, has applied to me for baptism. Others at Wauregan and Attawangan come from that distance. There seems to be quite an awakening."

Notwithstanding much work, some considerable progress, much sowing of the seed of the kingdom for future harvest days, perhaps more than ever before, the past year has been one of very great trial and disappointment; some backward steps, some savoring of disaster. The unwillingness of two New England States to coöperate in the work of evangelizing the thousands of French within their borders; the dropping of Missionaries Leger, Robert, etc., with their past record of success; the abandonment, for the matter of \$200, of Springfield, and with it two-thirds of the territory of the State of Massachusetts, with its French pop-

ulation of 272,525; and the shrivelling of the work in Newton, so promising in previous years, from a class of nine to one of three; from policy of retrenchment and policy adverse to the employment of student labor, have been sorrows such as have never come upon us before in a life-long missionary career, but which, for once in our life, make us willing to drop the burden of French evangelization, but with undiminished faith in its future.

THE GERMANS.

REV. G. A. SCHULTE, JERSEY CITY, N. J., SUPERINTENDENT OF GERMAN WORK.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

In reviewing the missionary operations of the past year, I may not be able to report extraordinary success and a large increase of membership, but the work has gone forward. However it may seem to human eyes on some fields, I feel assured that the Master notes progress all along the line. There are now 237 churches connected with our Conferences, with a membership of 21,995. There were added by baptism during the past year, 1,447 converts. In the Sunday-schools connected with these churches there are 22,309 scholars and teachers. Nine new churches were organized and thirteen new meeting-houses were dedicated. The churches raised during the past year for current expenses and missionary objects, \$197,289.41. This is nearly \$9 per member. Besides this, the churches have subscribed over \$32,000 to raise a fund of \$100,000 as a permanent endowment for the German Department of the Rochester Theological Seminary. Over \$11,000 of this sum had been paid in cash on the 1st of March, 1898.

Of the 237 churches, 131 are self-sustaining. The number of self-sustaining churches is really larger if those are counted that do not need any outside help. Some are unable to support a pastor alone, but have combined with another church, and are thus regularly supplied with preaching, and are doing efficient work, without being a burden to the Society. Four of the churches that have been assisted last year expect to become self-supporting on the 1st of June.

The self-sustaining churches are located as follows: Three in Connecticut, one in Delaware, three in New Jersey, seventeen in New York, ten in Pennsylvania, seven in Ontario, thirteen in Illinois, one in Indiana, four in Michigan, five in Ohio, ten in Iowa, fourteen in Wisconsin, five in Minnesota, nine in South Dakota, four in Missouri, nine in Kansas, one in Nebraska, about eight in Texas, and one in Oregon.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

The number of missionaries under appointment during the whole or part of the year is about the same as last year. Our limited means pre-

vented the extension of the work and the taking up of many new fields. In view of the brighter outlook, we hope to be able, with the help of God, to go forward and to enter into new districts.

The following table contains the name of each missionary, location, weeks of labor, sermons preached, prayer meetings attended, converts baptized, members received by letter and experience, number of members on the field, salary received from the Society, from the field and from other sources.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Received from other sources.	Serve co	75 90	75 00	75 00	80 00		25 00	300 00			30 00					150 00																********
Received from Home, Mission Society.	SIT2 to	166 67	250 00	150 00	100 00	300 00	16 67	200 00	229 17	37 50	400 00	175 00	31 25	93 75	112 50	262 50	00 00+	229 17	325 00	150 00	8r 50	75 00	75 00	300 00	400 00	412 50	150 00	112 50	350 00	400 00	187 50	100 001
Salary from field.	\$225 00	160 67	450 00	475 00	00 009	300 00	41 67	300 00	229 17	25 00	200 00	225 00	68 75	206 25		rio so	200 00	304 17	175 00	350 00	425 00	350 00	25 00	150 00	400 00	425 00	150 00	28 12	250 00	150 00	75 00	350 00 1
Membership.	64	34	77	1.	92	10	30	46	25,	9	20	117	66	TO*	::	34	54	001	37	68	72	36	100	32	92			18	:::	250	02	130
Letter and experience.	1:	1	*		4	0	::	•	S	:::	s	-	1	:::	::	-	0	30	-	:::		+		9	S	9	2					4.3
Baptisms.	3	::	7	1	00	20		*	3	::	0	:::	-	1		3	-	0	-	+	8	*		3	S	0	9		+	6	"	TT
Prayer meetings.	140	7.1	117	74	158	7.4	23	161	75	13	83	102	30	**	0.0	10	011	92	134	75	85	80	::	36	83	25	52	91	13	24	45	7.4
Sermons.	86	79	150	108	143	001	30	TO4	06	44	120	125	200	78	30	151	601	125	001	901	103	188	30	130	811	185	104	25	139	155	OII	1701
Weeks of labor.	39	36	52	25	25	25	0	25	0 1	13	23	25	13	36	13	36	200	0	25	25	25	25	13	36	52	52	23	18	25	25	30	2.5
Missionary.	C. A. Schlipf	H. Gelan	F. Anorr	T. Datum	L. Kabe	I M Linestin	ur Desembanes	V. Fapennausen	I Stumpf	F W Becker	I Baseanar	C A Cabliat	W A School	W. Dfaiffar	W F Poebel	L won Lanni	H Becker	G Bornechlorel	A Pietor	A Tranchel	M Domba	H Wernich	U Wenniels	I Dieite	Tremer	V. Forkel	T. C. Lauter	J. G. Draewel	G. neide	T Hein	A Klude	
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	J. Reichert	53	300	10	**	83	137	350 00	200 00	********
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	J. Scholz	26	200	33			8	200 00	100 00	
	L. Wiesle	30	77	30				178 o8	178 08	
	H. Gelan	13	34	91		1	39	75 00	68 75	
	W. H. Mueller	52	137	19	IO	00	8	224 00	275 00	250 00
	G. Burgdorff	52	178	134	22	•	. 79	100 00	212 50	250 00
	F. A. Mueller	52	155	53	11	9	139	150 00	100 001	200 00
*****	A. Hager	00	24	6			33	99 91	25 60	
	J. A. Pankratz	56	26	14		S	75	100 00	100 00	
	G. Bleibtreu	13	28	18		::	94	20 00	112 50	
	J. Schuff	000	27	12	:	15	15	14 00	66 67	8 50
	G. Peitsch	13	1	11	::	::	::		20 00	
	H. Grasenick	52	20	53		9	38	300 00	150 00	
	R. Klitzing	56	8	37	30	*	139	80 00	80 00	
	A. Bölter	52	96	37		3	57	350 00	400 00	
*****	A. Marquardt	52	182	40	•	6	100	375 00	200 00	
	O. Schroeder	39	6:1	43	12	-	57	187 50	187 50	
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	J. Albert	52	210	108	3	1.4	29	225 00	443 75	
	W. Appel	53	154	53	11	2	8	200 00	200 00	
	J. Berg	53	100	. 51	3	. 13	88	350 00	200 00	
::::	H. L. Dietz	53	136	62	-	3	55	300 00	450 00	
	J. Kratt	52	164	89	15	13	112	300 00	300 00	
	C. E. Kliewer	52	691	63.	12	IO	75	200 00	237 50	***************************************
	G. Schunke	52	170	50	12	00	94	100 00	300 00	
	C. Waehlte	36	26		:::	:::	:::		I33 32	

THE RESULTS.

The missionaries spent 2,586 weeks' of labor in the service of the Society, preached 6,993 sermons, led 3,732 prayer meetings, made 19,911 visits, baptized 288 converts and received 264 by letter and experience. They organized five new churches and seven meeting-houses were erected on mission fields. During the last quarter extensive revivals on several fields have occurred; one missionary reports 45 and another 35; next quarter's reports will contain the number of baptisms on these fields.

The average salary received for each missionary from the Society and from the field is \$565.50. The whole amount expended during the year, including salary and expenses of Superintendent, is \$13,869.63, of which the German churches paid \$6,934.81. Every church connected with our Conferences has contributed something towards this sum.

THE EFFECTS OF THE HARD TIMES.

During the past three or four years the churches in some of the Western States have greatly suffered on account of the repeated failure of the crops. The hard times we have passed through have also very seriously affected our churches in the cities. With many of our small and weak churches, the absorbing question has been of "holding the fort." Some fields that have formerly become self-sustaining have again appealed to us for aid. In most cases temporary assistance has been granted to tide them over the difficulties and to encourage them in their sacrifices to maintain the work on the field.

It was on this account not an easy task to collect the sum necessary to pay our portion of the amount appropriated by the Society. But the churches have most liberally responded to our appeals. Thus we were able to meet promptly our obligations to the Society and were not in arrears when the books were closed on April 1st.

THE LABORERS.

It was my privilege during the early part of last year to make an extended trip to the Pacific coast. Thus the whole field where German churches are located and German missionary work is being done by the Society has been visited and inspected by the Superintendent. I have become personally acquainted with the missionaries and with their fields of labor. The knowledge thus gained is absolutely necessary for the successful prosecution of our missionary operations on such an extended field covering all the Northern States from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. I humbly believe that these visits have in various ways been blessed to the missionaries and to the churches they serve and it may not be improper for me to state that I find our missionaries to be a set of

noble, patriotic and self-sacrificing servants of the Lord. In their difficult and self-denying work they need sympathy and encouragement. Some are pioneers in new settlements; all have entered upon out-post duty, laboring for a cause which is destined to last forever in its effects, although it may perish in its outward form on account of the rapid transition from German to English-speaking communities.

I have visited during the year 82 churches, preached 139 sermons, delivered 110 addresses, traveled 19,983 miles, have written 836 letters and have sent to the churches a large number of circulars, tracts and leaflets.

THE WORK IN THE CITIES.

The mission work among the Germans in the cities is connected with greater difficulties than in country places. Especially in new districts the labors of our missionaries are often crowned with great success, while in the cities it is sometimes a very slow and up-hill work; but, nevertheless. the work in the cities is of great importance. I find that in the missionary operations of the German Baptists in this country the work has spread from the centres of population. New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee and other large cities have furnished the constituent members for the organization of many churches in the West. During one of my trips through the West I was, with several others, invited, after the service, for dinner at the home of a brother whom I had known in the East. To my great surprise I found ten of the twelve adult persons present, former members of the First German Baptist Church in New York. The meeting was not prearranged, but was entirely accidental. Thus the work in the cities has become a great blessing to other parts of the country. More ought to be done for the large German population in New York, Chicago and other places. It pays well, although the results may not be so apparent to the toilers and to the patrons as they are desired to be. Greater New York, with her more than half a million of Germans, ought to have a large share of the Societies interest in this work.

This line of thought may lead to the more general question, namely:

DOES IT PAY TO KEEP UP THE GERMAN WORK?

It is perfectly proper for the friends of the Society to ask this question, and I may be able to give some information that would throw light upon this point.

It must be admitted that the work among the Germans is connected with almost insurmountable difficulties. It is a hard task to gain access to the people. For a German to join a "sect" is religious apostasy. He can expect to be shunned and despised by his own friends. But still the German Baptists have in a little over fifty years organized 237 churches with a membership of about 22,000. These churches have been

constantly feeders to the English-speaking churches. They have given to them large numbers of their youngest, brightest, wealthiest and most energetic members. Many sons and daughters, whose parents are giving their life to this work, have found homes in English-speaking churches. Their influence, their labors and their financial aid would have been a great help to the often struggling German churches, but now flow in another direction for the benefit of the denomination at large.

I may be permitted to mention the fact that I recently visited one of our oldest German Baptist churches, organized in 1856, in Wilmington, Delaware. This church received aid from the Society in the early period of its existence. But it soon became self-supporting and is still in existence, sustaining its own interests. It has recently built a beautiful house of worship. The church has never received large additions by baptisms, as it is not in a large German community, but has, nevertheless, had a

steady and quiet growth.

I went over the membership-list with the present pastor to ascertain the number of former members of the church who have drifted into English-speaking churches. We found the number to be seventy. Two of these are prominent pastors in English-speaking churches, one a deacon, two church clerks, two trustees, one Sunday-school superintendent, one choir leader and many proved themselves faithful and efficient workers in church and Sunday-school. This is only one instance, which could be multiplied by many, if the history of our German-speaking churches was carefully investigated.

On acount of this steady undertow from the German to the English-speaking churches, the most successful of our German churches must remain, in the truest sense of the word, missionary churches, who will have to look for their converts mainly outside of the denominational friendship and the non-church going masses. This is also the reason why, in some localities, they do not sooner reach the goal of self-support.

But still the additions by baptism compare favorably with English-speaking churches. A few instances will suffice to show this to be the fact. According to the last minutes of the Chicago Baptist Association, the German Baptist membership constitutes only one-thirteenth part of the entire membership of the Association. The net gain for the whole Association is 367, but one-fourth (99) of this entire gain is credited to the German churches. From the English-speaking churches in St. Louis at the last Association one baptism was reported for every 19 members. In the German churches one for every 81-2 members. In the Southern New York Association the comparative rate is as follows: For the English-speaking churches one baptism to every 207-8 members, in the German one to every 147-8 members. The Buffalo Association, compared with the Associations cited above, makes a much more favor-

able showing, reporting one baptism to every 15 3-8 members, but the German churches in this Association seems to do still better, as they report one to every 11 7-8 members.

WORK IN NORTHERN MEXICO BY THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

REV. T. M. WESTRUP, LINARES.

For the better understanding of the matter, I will first give a brief sketch of

OUR INTRODUCTION OF MISSIONARY WORK INTO THIS REPUBLIC.

At twenty-five I had been in Mexico ten years; that was in 1862; well read in the English Bible, I had often thought of the religious condition of the country, and wished to better it; meeting a countryman, he informed me that a Baptist minister, James Hickey by name, lived at the seaport of Matamoros. I wrote to the latter, offering my assistance if he would come to Monterrey as a preacher. He came in November of the same year. Once an Episcopalian, I became a Baptist; two Mexicans joined us; others approved; we three were baptized, the first in this Republic, January 30, 1864. Our First Church in Monterrey was organized the same day, and I placed in charge. It counted as members the newly baptized, besides Mr. and Mrs. Hickey. One year afterwards there were twenty-one members. Being engaged in business, I could only give to the work my Sundays and evenings. Brother Hickey was away most of the time selling Bibles. At first several foreigners helped us, but dropped off when the work took a decidedly Baptist aspect. A church was formed at Cadereita; it flourished for a time, but the members all left, most of them going to Monterrey, where many of them are now, in the church. Brother Hickey worked with an activity worthy of all praise. He is not forgotten yet, though he died a victim of the climate and hardships of travel in December, 1866. He served the American Bible Society faithfully by scattering Bibles, etc., broadcast over Northern Mexico. Two months afterwards I earned my first missionary money by taking his place. February 1, 1870, I resigned that agency to work for the American Baptist Home Mission Society, to which I was appointed while in New York, and after ordination by the Strong Place Church in Brooklyn.

By this time we had work at Cadereita, Potreros, Ébanos, Sta. Rosa, San Pedro and Montemorelos; from five to fifteen baptized at every one of these places, and some forty at Monterrey. It is true that Miss Melinda Rankin claimed every one of them for the Christian Union (American and Foreign), and more too. Her aid in the way of salaries for colporteurs was given unconditionally, and never asked for. She repeatedly said she

only wanted to help us; but she tried to make us pedobaptists when she had, in her opinion, enough influence. The organization of several churches was expressly delayed because the Bible Society tied my hands in the matter, and the churches would be nothing but Baptist.

THE DIFFICULTIES WE ENCOUNTERED.

Owners of houses would not rent us a place to preach in if they knew what we wanted it for, and turned us out afterwards if we did get one. The plebs daubed our doors and disfigured our walls in a most unseemly and immoral way. Heavy stones were frequently hurled into the rooms where we were gathered. Curses of all kinds were showered upon us. From the beginning the laws protected us, except while the French were holding Monterrey, when the mayor took away 1,000 tracts we had just printed, and gave them to the priests to burn, of course at the instigation of the padrecitos. All the rest of the time the enlightened and liberal Constitution of 1857 was in force, and the authorities did their duty. I do not know that I ever was in any well-defined danger of my life, notwithstanding some vehement assurances that at times I have been. No assault has ever been made on us in the towns, though we were threatened; and though two of our workers were killed on the roads, it does not seem to have been the work of zealots or paid murderers. In the case of my brother John, roving Indians did the bloody deed, and in that of Anastasio Sepúlveda, Brother Hickey's companion, robbers, though the mutilation of his remains might indicate fanaticism. Otherwise such outbreaks have been unknown in this part of Mexico; it is in the interior where the martyr missionaries have suffered. I have done a great deal of traveling alone, unarmed and also unharmed, since 1867. Our difficulty has been principally that of convincing people reverent from their infancy to priest, saint, cross and sacrament that there is something infinitely better; yet we have met many who seemed prepared for our teachings.

THE WORK AS IT NOW APPEARS TO US.

Although to outward appearance the work done has not so wide a reach as we have wished and prayed for, indestructible foundations have certainly been laid, and there will be no going back for the converts as an almost universal rule. Neither is it less certain that the current will continue to increase in flow and in volume. We believe we are fully justified in saying this by the independent action and the progress made during the five years from 1876 (when the Home Mission Society withdrew from this field) till 1881, when the Society resumed work with us. It was then that the Native Mission Society was formed which raised and spent over \$2,000 on missions in this and the neighboring State, and on tracts printed here.

If solid, reliable, work in conversion and instruction is to be preferred to mere numbers, and real nuclei to which accretions may be constantly expected are desirable, our churches in Mexico will bear comparison with any in the country, if not in the world. Very few of our missionaries have had any scholastic training, but their great responsibilities have generally been borne by them very creditably. Something of schism has shown itself, but it has not spread. Our Associational meetings are always animated and animating; the last one was held this month at New Laredo, on the Rio Grande, calling for both energy and outlay on the part of sixteen messengers that attended. The Association partly supports one missionary, and has more funds in hand this year than ever.

The statistics accessible to the writer are these:

CHURCHES PASTORED.	Preaching stations.	Mem- bers,	Value of property.	Sunday school scholars.	Contributes to self- support.	Standing.
Monterrey, first	One	180	\$7,000	100	\$200	Good.
Monterrey, second		50		30	3	Non-asso.
Montemorelos	Two	80	2,500	40	\$40	Good.
Montemorelos, 2d	One	30		20	3	Schismatic.
Santa Rosa		40	1,200	30		Good.
Cadereita		23		30		Good.
Linares		35	3,000	35	\$25	Good.
Sabinas		25		40		Good.
Salinas		22	*******	30		Good.
N. Laredo		35		50		Good.
Colombia		20				Good.
Ebanos		40				Good.

These are not all the churches there have been, but the three or four for which we cannot report still have each a small Baptist residue, as García, San José, Higueras, etc. We know of Baptists in many other places, desirous of help; for this an increase of laborers is indispensable. The distances to travel are so great and the means of access so inadequate.

Next week I am to baptize four, making six in all, at a farm the Presbyterians have visited thus fruitlessly, it seems, for eight years. I went there on the pressing and repeated invitation of the people. My field is far too large for one man to cultivate without assistance. It is the same with the other missionaries. The outlook is good, judging by the retrospect, but the missionary force has been diminished considerably. We are by no means discouraged. Uphold us, and we will gladly go on.

The reasons for continuing our mission work here are: First, we are commanded by the Great Head of the Church to do so; second, we are gratefully welcomed and seconded by a number of faithful and intelligent Baptist Churches; third, we are watched by other denominations, who have no idea of relinquishing what they have acquired, generally at more cost than we, and no better results, if as good. Their uneasiness when a

Baptist turns up and goes to work near them contrasts strongly with our placidity when they do it. We do not fear at all that our good members will leave us at their desire, and they are welcome to the others if they find any. A talk on baptism with their members, or the gift of a Baptist tract, is an injury and almost an insult. But Baptist principles are far more consonant with the trend of political and social teaching in Mexico than Protestant creeds and customs. The future is ours.

It is our confident hope and fervent prayer that the Baptist Home Mission Society will be able and willing ere long to increase our numbers and multiply our facilities. May the honor and glory of our Blessed Savior be our chief aim.

THE CITY OF MEXICO.

REV. WILLIAM H. SLOAN.

Our work in the City of Mexico has been prosecuted without interruption during the year, and the results are, perhaps, as large as we could hope for, considering the reduced number of laborers on this field. The missionary in charge has felt the need of a Mexican assistant, who might act as a pastor to the people who gather in our three different congregations, as the visits and sympathies of an American are far from being as acceptable as those of a native of the country. Our lack in this direction has been seriously felt, and while the lady helpers who are here, and the missionary's family, have tried to fill the gap, we are convinced that serious losses have been experienced because of the absence of a consecrated Mexican pastor. We are praying the Lord to raise up a man whose zeal and diligence will make him an acceptable helper on this field, but thus far our prayers have remained unanswered, and the outlook for the coming year affords no encouragement in this direction.

Our congregations during the year have been good—at times most excellent. We still carry on work in the Church Edifice and in two rented chapels. In the chapel of Nahuatlato there has been a falling off in interest and attendance, owing to the lack of pastoral care, and because we have no man who can assume charge of the Sunday-school there, while in the Mission of Santa Maria the attendance has increased, and at times the room is well filled with an attentive audience. We have now a Mission in the neighboring town of Guadalupe, supported by the Baptist women of New Haven, Conn., and are hoping to find a man for that field. Occasional preaching is given to that people, and a Sunday-school regularly held, tracts are distributed and the outlook hopeful.

During the year the missionary in charge has visited other parts of the country, in company with other missionaries, and was rejoiced to find the field everywhere ripe for the harvest, and the people more willing than ever to listen to the Word. That our forces in Mexico should be reduced at just this juncture, and some of our fields abandoned, has not conspired to fill our hearts with hope for the future. But we are constantly praying that the Baptists of the North will awaken to the importance of entering a country that to-day promises as rich returns as any on the North American Continent.

Our needs are more men. We beg God to send us more men. We feel the need of more American missionaries and of trained Mexicans for the work. The last can be had only by the providing of a training-school. For years we have plead for this, perhaps for years more we shall have to do it. If there is any reason in the world why Germans, French, Negroes, Scandinavians and others in the United States need to be trained for their work, there is just as much reason why the Mexicans should be provided with the same facilities. We cannot understand how we are expected to give the Gospel to Mexico when not a dollar is put into our hands for the training of young men with which to do the work.

A boarding-school for young women would be a powerful aid towards the Evangelization of the Mexicans. It would take money as would the training-school, but the Baptists have the money, and it would not impoverish them to give a portion for this needed work. More men, then, more native preachers, and a system of good schools for the higher training of the youth (not primary schools) are what Mexico needs to-day.

REPORT OF THE FIELD SECRETARY.

H. L. MOREHOUSE, D. D.

LAST YEAR'S DEBTS.

After the Pittsburg meetings last year a considerable sum remained to be secured before July 1st, in order to meet the condition of Mr. Rockefeller's offer toward the payment of the debts of the Missionary Union and the Home Mission Society. Necessarily, this work, to such an extent as temporarily impaired strength permitted, first engaged my attention in continued and delightful coöperation with representatives of our sister Society. Great credit is due to the District Secretaries of both Societies for their efficiency in the execution of the details of the campaign. Without them, success would have been well-nigh impossible.

That a full half million dollars were pledged was a surprise to the faithless; attracted widespread attention among other denominations and in the secular world, and was cause for most hearty thanksgiving and praise to God for the consecration manifested by His people in doing so liberally during a period of great financial depression for the aversion of threatened disaster to mission enterprises at home and abroad.

How widespread was the interest in this undertaking, and how numerous were the contributors, appears from the fact that of the \$250,000 required and secured there were only four individual pledges of \$5,000 each; six of \$3,000; two of \$2,500; three of \$2,000; one of \$1,500; and twenty-one of \$1,000, making a total of \$71,500 in these amounts, leaving \$178,500 in lesser sums from the many. Often the self-denying spirit in which small offerings were made was very touching. It was on the whole a splendid expression of loyalty to Christ and devotion to His cause throughout the whole world.

A very small per cent. of the pledges remain unpaid, and from these something will yet be realized. The incidental expenses of the effort were only about \$2,500 or one-half of I per cent. of the half million raised. This, considering the thoroughness with which the work was organized and the vigor with which it had to be prosecuted to a successful issue in about four months, is very gratifying.

IN THE WEST.

The great aim of the Society has been to bring churches and State conventions in its mission fields to a condition of self-support as soon as practicable. The length of time during which its aid has been extended to some of the older Western States, and their development in the elements of denominational power and efficiency, raised the question whether they should not soon be thrown entirely upon their own resources, not abruptly, but by gradual reductions yearly as they might be able to bear it. Propositions to this effect were made last fall to the Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota Conventions and were received in a most fraternal spirit. The decision was reached that the existing plan of coöperation should terminate in Iowa in about three years; and in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where much advance missionary work is yet to be done, in about five years.

The Society's helping hand has been extended to Iowa and Wisconsin since 1836, for sixty-two years; and to Minnesota since 1849, for forty-nine years. The aggregate of missionary appropriations to Iowa has been, in round numbers, \$155,000, and in gifts for Church Edifice work, \$30,000, together with many loans; to Wisconsin, \$160,000, and in gifts for Church Edifice work, \$18,000, besides numerous loans; to Minnesota, \$217,000, and in gifts for Church Edifice work, \$21,000, besides numerous loans.

The Society has been in cooperation with Minnesota, upon substantially the present plan, for nearly twenty years. This was the first State to enter into the arrangement which has proved so effective in building up strong, compact, efficient organizations and has given unity and careful oversight to all missionary operations. Iowa and Wisconsin adopted

the plan a year or two later. In the advanced stages of missionary development, wise, constructive work is exceedingly important to conserve, combine and direct our forces for the accomplishment of the largest and abiding results. To this end the counsel and oversight of William M. Haigh, D. D., for twenty years Superintendent of Missions, were of the greatest value. Over these interests he brooded with almost paternal solicitude, rejoicing in their progress toward maturity; himself foreseeing and suggesting that the time draws nigh when they should walk alone. His loss is deeply felt by the denomination in the vast region of which he had oversight, as well as by the officers and managers of the Society.

For the presentation of the Society's proposition to some of these conventions, and for other purposes, including attention to the work of the Commission on Systematic Beneficence, in the fall I attended seven State conventions, viz., Wisconsin, South Dakota, Minnesota, Missouri (colored), Missouri (white), Michigan and New York.

IN THE SOUTH.

During the year the plan of cooperation in missionary work among the colored people has been extended to Missouri and Kentucky, making six States into which it has gone into effect. My visit to the Colored Convention of Missouri and to the White General Association of that State in October was for the purpose of conferring with them on the subject. Very pleasant relations had existed between representatives of the two bodies, so that formal cooperation on the plan proposed was an easy step for both to take. A General Missionary, who also has special charge of a large district, and one District Missionary, were appointed. Although less than six months have elapsed since the beginning of the work, the perceptible results are very gratifying to all concerned.

In December it was my privilege to meet representatives of the White and Colored Conventions at Louisville, Ky., for the same purpose. There also, in the most cordial spirit, it was decided to enter into coöperation, and in due time a General and a District Missionary were appointed, as in Missouri. Inasmuch as these States contain a much smaller number of colored people than some other Southern States only two, instead of three or four, missionaries were appointed therein. The Superintendent of Missions, together with other leading brethren of the Kentucky White Convention, have entered into this coöperative work most sympathetically and helpfully, and all are emphatic about its benefits to the Colored Baptists.

In November I attended the White General Association of Virginia—the first time since the war that a representative of the Society has been before that body. A generous welcome and attentive hearing were given me. The Superintendent of Missions is deeply interested in the work of

cooperation and has rendered excellent service during the year in many ways.

Formal conferences were held between representatives of the White and Colored Conventions of Virginia and North Carolina and myself for discussion of methods of work and, indeed, of all matters relating to cooperation. Formal conferences were held also with colored brethren of South Carolina and Alabama; in the latter State in connection with the meeting of the State Convention. Interviews were had also with representatives of the White Convention of Alabama, who seemed to take very little interest in the work and who not only contributed nothing to its success, but had well nigh disheartened some of the missionaries by indifference and the non-payment of salaries for nearly two years, although the annual share of the Convention was only \$500; a course in striking contrast to that pursued by the White Convention of North Carolina which, rather than be suspected of discrimination against Colored missionaries promptly paid them even though some white missionaries had to wait. In November the Alabama White Convention voted to withdraw from further cooperation; nevertheless, the work goes on without their aid, the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention concurring in the suggestion of the Home Mission Society to continue it in conjunction with the Colored Convention of that State.

In North Carolina and Alabama this is the third year of cooperative work, while the second year in Virginia and South Carolina is just drawing to its close. The first year was introductory and somewhat experimental; the second year furnished strong evidence of the value of this plan, and the third year will unquestionably furnish a complete demonstration of its incomparable superiority to the old methods and order of things among the Colored Baptists of these States. They are unified as never before; conventions are more orderly and earnest in sober discussion of great questions; higher ideals concerning the functions of a convention, as well of the church, the ministry and the individual member, have been set up; more intelligent and well-directed effort than ever before is being put forth; the ministry has been stimulated to better work and the churches are demanding better preaching; attention is being devoted to systematic giving; the bonds of Christian fellowship between the two races have been greatly strengthened; educational and missionary interests have been promoted, and a hopeful feeling is everywhere in the air because of the emergence of the Colored Baptists from their former chaotic condition in their organized efforts. They earnestly desire that the plan of cooperation in its essential features may be continued, inasmuch as only a good beginning has yet been made.

The New Era Institutes have proved a great blessing both to pastors and the people. During the past year in the four States of Virginia,

North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama, reports show that 192 institutes were held, with an aggregate attendance of 2,883 ministers and a general attendance of 70,034. The aggregate number of white lecturers was 256. The colored missionaries and other educated colored brethren have also delivered numerous lectures. To estimate the far-reaching influence of such stimulating agencies as these in the plan of coöperation is utterly impossible. The contracting parties to the plan engaged to prosecute it at least for three years. Such have been its benefits and such is its promise, and so strong is the feeling that God in His good providence has brought Baptists of the North and South, both white and black, together in this blessed service, that the Home Mission Society would be pained, while the colored Baptists would mourn, were the relationship sundered.

CITY MISSIONS.

The Annual Report of the Board for 1893 broached the subject of the Society's larger participation in City Mission work as follows:

"The methods of mission work in the modern American city, in many respects, are so unlike the primitive and simple methods of evangelization, and the problem of the city in our civilization is becoming so serious, that it is a question whether the time has not come for the American Baptist Home Mission Society to devote particular attention to the whole subject; to coöperate with existing City Mission Societies more extensively than at present; to undertake, by suitable agencies, the organization, direction and development of work where little or nothing is being done; to bring these independent enterprises into some kind of relation to each other so that there shall be a certain community of interest, while the wisdom and experience of all shall inure to the benefit of each; and thus to become the common helper, the common medium of communication, and the common agency for the unification, strengthening and enlargement of this important work."

Three years ago, after extended inquiries, a general survey of Baptist Mission work in our cities was published in the annual report, and the Society's purpose to engage in this work as soon as practicable was reaffirmed. It was held in check, however, by the hard times and an accumulating debt. With the debt removed and the financial condition of the country improved, the hour has struck for a forward movement in this direction.

Representatives of the Baptist City Mission of Chicago have repeatedly expressed the wish that the Society would enter into cooperation with it in that city, where the Society had long been engaged in very successful work among the foreign populations. In the latter part of February of the present year, by direction of the Board, I went to Chicago to confer with that body on the subject, laying before them a carefully prepared

plan of cooperation. With slight modifications this was unanimously approved and arrangements are made to have it go into effect next October. The rapid growth of this great city and the inability of the 18,000 Baptists therein to do what ought to be done; its importance as the centre of remarkable educational activities; its strategic value in relation not only to the West but to the whole country, are some of the reasons that actuate the Society in taking this step; reasons also that should bring liberal offerings for this purpose.

Indeed, the Society seems to have been providentially prepared for the work in the gift by D. Henry Sheldon, Esq., of a valuable property yielding an annual income of about \$500, and in the devise by Deacon Samuel Wayman of another property, the income of which is about \$2,000 annually, designated for Church Edifice work in that city. These were wise and timely dispositions of property for the Lord. The Society invites other gifts of this sort for City Mission work not only in Chicago but elsewhere; calling attention to the fact that procuring suitable sites and erecting proper houses of worship in a large city are costly undertakings, for which ordinary church collections are wholly inadequate—offerings of thousands and tens of thousands are urgently needed.

The Society will extend its operations in this direction as the way may be opened; indeed, has even now under consideration the subject of cooperation in another of our largest cities.

THE GOSPEL WAGON.

While the Society's attention is turned to the Christian conquest of the modern city, at the same time agencies for the evangelization of the rural populations of the West are not overlooked. In Northern California encouragement has been given to the method of reaching destitute regions by means of "The Gospel Wagon." This has proved very successful. Ten wagons are now in the service. In Minnesota last fall a wagon was provided for a Pioneer Missionary in the northern part of the State, and others are called for. For pioneer missionary work, in which the Society has ever been foremost, such agencies ought to be greatly multiplied. Often they double a missionary's efficiency.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Under the sanction of the Board arrangements have been made for about fifty meetings, principally in Eastern cities, in the interest particularly of the Society's work among the Indians. Rev. N. B. Rairden, Superintendent of Missions for the Central District, including Oklahoma and Indian Territories, who has been closely identified with the progress of our cause among the wild tribes, brings with him Lone Wolf, principal Chief of the Kiowas; A-ha-tone, a native interpreter; and Buffalo Meat,

formerly a war Chief of the Cheyennes, all of whom are comparatively recent converts and striking illustrations of the transforming power of the Gospel.

Of numerous addresses, miles travelled, etc., I make no detailed statement. This report marks the close of five years' service as Field Secretary, and of nearly nineteen years of my official connection with the Society.

SOUTHERN WORK.

VIRGINIA.

REV. P. S. LEWIS, RICHMOND, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

I take great pleasure in submitting to you for your consideration my annual report setting forth the work done by your missionaries, under the plan of coöperation, for the year beginning April 1, 1897, and ending March 31, 1898. Allow me to state that this report covers a period of only eight months for the present General Missionary, eleven months for the Northern District, and twelve months each for the other two Districts. It is with peculiar pride that I bring to you this message of the wonderful achievements of coöperation in this State.

Your missionaries have allowed nothing to intervene between them and their work which would in any way discourage them in helping to carry forward the great scheme as outlined by the several Boards. There has been the greatest harmony among us, and a general good feeling prevails among those with whom we have labored.

There has been a marvelous growth in the intellectual and religious life of the thousands of people who could not have been reached in any other way save by this plan. The pastors have not hesitated in testifying to the great good the Institutes are doing to quicken their desires to preach better sermons, and to awaken a deeper spiritual life among their people.

Our people have not contributed as much to Missions this year as might be expected. This has been largely due to two things—first, in almost every village and city the Baptists are making strenuous efforts to build better houses of worship; second, our educational work is now making an urgent demand upon us to provide better facilities for the training of our ministry and others. Indeed, our hands are full, but we cannot afford to give up the missionary and educational work which is destined to bring the colored Baptists of this State upon a higher elevation of usefulness. Again, as your humble servants have gone from place to place bearing greetings of the great Baptist brotherhood of this country, many who opposed coöperation, after understanding more about its object, are now ready to unite with us in our missionary work. Coöperation is now

regarded as the hand of fellowship between the white and colored Baptists. The good that is being done by the Institutes in this direction cannot be estimated. It is better felt than expressed. The white pastors have willingly given us their best service in the semi-annual meetings. The colored pastors have also been loyal and proved themselves equal to the tasks assigned them.

In connection with his other duties, the General Missionary has prepared a leaflet, and had 10,000 copies of it printed for general distribution to arouse, if possible, a deeper interest in Missions. Furthermore, the minutes of various associations have been secured, and any information about these organizations can be given on short notice.

We, next, wish to call attention to the missionary work in particular. The following table will show what has been accomplished by the missionaries in their respective fields of labor, besides the summing up of all the work done during the past year:

Miles traveled.	5,064 7,684 5,712 7,651	26,311
Money collected for missions.	\$137 69 278 27 148 92 350 31	\$915 19
Young people advised about their education.	500 246 225	126
Pages of tracts dis- tributed.	27,811 6,000 4,800 14,389	53,000
Articles published.	170 170 150 150 150	121
Letters and postals written.	989 960 900 900	2,258
Religious visits.	84 17 162 366	629
Public meetings attended.	0 0,60	113
Prayer meetings attended.	17 76 67	224
Churches visited.	96:6	231
Received by baptism.	1901	242
Addresses delivered.	133	423
Sermons preached.	123	429
Institutes held.	1311	1
Weeks of service.	10 20 4 70 10 40 60 40	187
DISTRICTS.	General Missionary Western Northern Eastern	
NAMES.	P. S. Lewis, Richmond	Totals

In addition to the above, 105 white and 111 colored brethren delivered lectures in the Institutes; 397 ministers and 14,789 laymen received instruction.

The Convention has employed six student missionaries who labored at the mission stations in the West and at other points during the summer. The General Missionary has visited several of these churches and found them in a very hopeful condition. Some of them will soon be able to employ permanent pastors.

In conclusion, there is a loud cry for the continuance of coöperation in this State. The people are just waking to the trumpet's call that will marshal God's host together. The work must go on, or the cause of Christ will be neglected. Whole counties are yet without Baptist churches, and there are many feeble churches which can be reached and strengthened only as the plan of coöperation is developed.

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY.

REV. J. W. KIRBY, D. D., RICHMOND, VA., FINANCIAL AGENT.

I herewith present to you my report for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1897, and ending March 25, 1898:

UNIFICATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The Baptist forces in Virginia had become divided as to the best and most economic way of conducting their educational work. Some felt that all the schools that were fostered for their people by the Baptists should be encouraged and assisted, while others thought that only the "distinctive work," as started and operated by the Negroes themselves, had any claim upon them. The "distinctive work" referred to was started in 1888, and though born of the spirit of self-development as a race, it dragged along at a poor, dying rate. Very soon we learned that no people can rise very fast by and of themselves. In 1891, after repeated requests for help, the Home Mission Society responded by contributing annually to the payment of the salary of teachers in this school at Lynchburg, Va. More than \$7,000 have been contributed by the Society since 1891. To save the property from the auctioneer's hammer a loan of \$4,000 was made on a second mortgage on the property.

In May, 1896, at Norfolk, Va., the plan for the unification of the educational work by the founding of the Virginia Union University at Richmond, Va., was presented, and after free and full discussion of the same, it was practically unanimously adopted by the Virginia Baptist State Convention.

The plan, briefly stated, makes Richmond Theological Seminary the Divinity School, Hartshorn Memorial College the Women's College of

said university, and there is to be established a college for men corresponding to the one for women; Virginia Seminary at Lynchburg and Spiller Academy at Hampton becoming affiliated academies of the university.

FINANCIAL AGENT ELECTED.

At the same annual meeting the Educational Board of the Virginia Baptist State Convention appointed me as its Financial Agent. I entered upon my duties September 1, 1896, and proceeded to bring the action of the State Convention, as taken in May, looking forward to the unification of the educational work, to the attention of District Associations, individuals and churches, etc., and thereby secure their further indorsement and cooperation.

SOME DIFFICULTIES THAT CONFRONTED ME.

The season at which I entered upon my duties was not the most favorable for the work. Most of the Associations had met and adjourned, and not until the following summer could I have access to them, hence my work was with the churches principally. It was a departure from the custom of churches and individuals to contribute very liberally to the intellectual development of their people, and more especially during the recess of their Conventions and Associations, hence the collections were small.

The work from September, 1896, to April, 1897, would not necessarily be included in this fiscal year's report, but I report it here in order that more light may be had. Pledges secured from September, 1896, to April, 1897, amount to \$13,154.50; cash collected for the same, \$600.04; expenses for the same time, \$735.46.

THE METHOD PURSUED IN EXECUTING THE WORK.

My first step was to secure a hearing in the District Associations, Sunday-school Conventions, etc. These I would have indorse the plan, and also pledge a stipulated amount for the work, to be contributed by the several churches or schools through their district organization. This indorsement by the district bodies gave me in most cases an open door to the churches. But this indorsement was not obtained without a struggle. In some instances I had to content myself with the moral support of some Associations for one year before they would agree to pledge their financial support.

Second: I held educational mass-meetings in various cities and towns. At these meetings the attendance was generally large, and the brethren who had influence with their district bodies usually attended. They listened attentively to the explanation of the scope and plan of the work. In these meetings the service rendered by Dr. M. MacVicar and the faculty of the Seminary has been of inestimable value. Every meeting

thus held secured the unanimous pledge of their moral and financial support.

Third: The work was presented to individual churches, and a canvass made. Many gave their pledges ranging from \$3,000 down to \$25.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.

Very recently I have adopted a method of drawing an audience and at the same time present the work to decided advantage. Through Drs. Morgan and MacVicar a "Magic Lantern" outfit has been secured. The scenes are taken in part from the "Life of Christ;" while other views clearly portray the humble beginning of the Society's work in Virginia, the progress made, including the grounds and prospective buildings for the Virginia Union University. Then, again, the whole work is made an object-lesson by not alone presenting school buildings within and without the State, but the cuts of graduating classes, professors of the schools and officers of the Society. No better method of getting the work before a people that need this information most could have been easily found. The benefits will be manifold.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

	Pledg		Casl		Amt	
April, 1897	\$395	00	\$122	55	\$109	73
May, 1897	210	00	500	58	109	33
June, 1897	354	00	50	50	107	13
July, 189	575	00	102	22	107	53
August, 1897	1,550	00	315	55	128	13
September, 1897	800	00	44	68	109	93
October, 1897	50	00	192	70	101	62
November, 1897	100	00	68	03	100	33
December, 1897			417	81	112	98
January, 1898	2,000	00	400	00	110	53
February, 1898			69	76	103	58
March, 1898	1,000	00	314	46	105	63
Brought forward from September,	\$7,034	00	\$2,598	84	\$1,307	50
1895, to April, 1897		50	60 0	04	735	46
	\$20,188	50	\$3,198	88	\$2,042	95
						-

A WORD CONCERNING THE FINANCIAL ASPECT.

The above financial statement may be disappointing to some, who do not know all the conditions which surround a work of this kind. But to those who are familiar with the situation, it is a source of gratification

and the indication of a growing improvement. It must be borne in mind that the men among us who have thousands of dollars, and who might be expected to do a liberal part, have not been so trained as to be touched with the appeals to help those who are struggling for an education. In most cases they feel that they owe nothing to schools and colleges, hence they act accordingly. The largest personal pledge made is that of a layman, a graduate of one of our schools. His pledge is worth 100 cents on the dollar. He is not a man of means either. Those who come next are ministers who have been benefited by our schools. The students and alumni of our schools rally to our support.

But some ask how far can we count on these pledges. In reply I would say that one church that pledged \$2,000 had paid over 25 per cent. of its pledge; another that pledged \$1,000 has paid about 33½ per cent., and many individuals are doing as well proportionately and some better. These pledges mature at the end of two, three or four years in most cases. Every indication points to a far more successful canvass in the coming year, because of the sympathy obtained for the cause.

THE BENEFIT OF SUCH WORK NOT MEASURED BY DOLLARS.

We cannot measure the good accomplished by the cash receipts for the work. I know an institution in this State which costs far more than \$100,000 per year for running expenses, which institution employs a bright, intelligent young man, a deacon of a Baptist church, to travel over the State in the interest of said institution. He asks no financial assistance from the churches and associations whatever. His aim is to get the people informed concerning the work which he represents. The result is, this school is well known, and it is overrun with applicants for entrance.

I fear we have presumed that the Baptists in Virginia possessed ample information, that our schools were well and sufficiently known. But not so. If nothing more is accomplished, we can certainly by this plan keep the work before the people for whom it is intended, and thereby increase the number of worthy young men and women in our schools, and at the same time teach the people "that help from God and self-help, the best;" that no people can rise by themselves. The future outlook is encouraging. We cannot afford to decide against a cause so great as the one in which we all are interested, before giving it a full, fair and impartial trial.

NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. J. A. WHITTED, RALEIGH, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

THE NEW ERA INSTITUTE.

The New Era Institute work has proven a wonderful stimulus to the intellectual development of our ministry. The instruction afforded has done much to enlighten them, and the information for future study is

manifest in the increase of their libraries, and the better preparation of their sermons. In many places their people are aware of these desirable changes, and hail with delight every opportunity afforded their pastors to attend these meetings. What is true of their intellectual development is true also of their spiritual. An increase and search after knowledge has led greatly to a higher life. Nothing is more desirable and will bring greater results to our people at the present time than a consecrated ministry. Wherever the higher life of the pastor has been regarded with little concern, it had its demoralizing influences among the people. Many of our laity are fully awakened to this, and now as never before they are demanding not only the intellectual pastor, but the moral and the spiritual. While it has been said of North Carolina that no State among the colored Baptists had a better ministry, intellectually and spiritually, still its improvements in the past few years mark a great change.

SYSTEMATIC GIVING.

A great effort has been made, and especially in the past year, to awaken an interest in the churches on systematic giving.

In some of them, to some extent, it has proven successful. While they do not always pursue the course pointed out by our missionaries, many of them undertake some kind of system. Another year will find others doing likewise. To our minds this is quite hopeful.

Possibly the greatest hindrance in our churches is the tendency of so many of our pastors undertaking to preach to four churches, and sometimes even more. Until we can get them to take one church we cannot hope for the necessary development and improvement among the people. We have already discovered an easier task in our work where the entire time of the pastor is given to the church. Much more attention is given in our churches to the requirements for church membership.

UNIFICATION.

It may also be said of coöperation that much has been accomplished in unifying our forces in all the departments of our church work. Nothing has done more to hinder us than divisions among our leaders, and if coöperation did nothing more than bring us into closer relations, it would pay for all the money expended. It has not only brought us closer to each other, but it has done much in bringing us closer to our white brethren, and bringing them closer to us. As an evidence, possibly at no time during the last session of our white Convention did the brethren seem more impressed than when speaking of the work done among the colored brethren. Certainly, every Institute convinces many of our colored brethren of the sincerity of our white brethren. We might give many instances of this desirable change of feeling.

Forty-six Institutes were held during the past year. Six hundred seventy ministers in attendance, and thirty thousand others. Twenty-six white lecturers. The lectures are far better than during the two preceding years. This is doubtless due to the subjects being especially suited to the needs of the people, and a better acquaintance with the work by the lecturers. There is a growing interest with each meeting; our Board employed three local missionaries for a part of the past year. They hope to be able to employ six for the present year, for at least a part of the time. The people were never better prepared to receive the missionary.

Like our white brethren we are trying to arrange for twenty of our leading pastors to give us a week of their time, to work in such localities as we may arrange for them.

Our collections have been better by far for the past few months than ever.

Many of our churches and Sunday-schools have made pledges to our work. Our work everywhere is hopeful.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

REV. H. M. RAIFORD, COLUMBIA, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

It is exceedingly gratifying to me to be able to state that this year's work has shown in all its phases a decided improvement over the work of preceding years. Coöperative work is conferring benefits and blessings on all who come within its scope. It has caused the pastors to more closely and assiduously study their Bible, and works pertaining thereto; to pay more attention to the careful preparation of all discourses, to look more carefully after the temporal and spiritual welfare of their congregations—in fine, it has broadened and developed the pastors to a most gratifying degree.

As a natural result of this improvement among the pastors, the churches have made rapid progress. They have increased in number, influence and membership, and have greatly improved in appearance. Throughout the State the Baptists are rapidly coming closer together and uniting their forces, fully realizing that their interests are identical and can best be served by concerted action. The relations between the white and colored Baptists are of the most cordial nature circumstances will permit, and the white Baptists are ready and anxious to extend a helping hand to us on all occasions.

During the year 70 Institutes have been held. They were attended by 1,071 ministers and 13,040 other persons; 75 able lectures were delivered by whites at these Institutes. These meetings have been productive of great good among the ministers and others. Many have testified that they have been greatly improved thereby, and all are anxious to attend them.

Besides the three missionaries under the Coöperative Plan, we keep one regular missionary, Rev. E. D. White, in the field the year around, at a salary of \$35 per month and necessary traveling expenses. He has been and is actively engaged in assisting pastors, preaching in destitute places under the direction of the General Missionary and the Board, and doing general missionary work.

This year's work has been particularly characterized by a marked increase in all directions. Especially is this true in Christian beneficence and broader charity. Everywhere people have responded to calls for financial aid as promptly and liberally as their means would permit. The past eighteen months have been a season of seed-sowing, and even now the fruits are visible.

KENTUCKY.

REV. P. H. KENNEDY, HENDERSON, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

The cooperative plan under which the missionary work of the State is being prosecuted is meeting with general favor, and bids fair to give to the denomination a prestige never before enjoyed.

New life is being put into the ministry. The pastors are beginning to realize the importance of studying to handle the Word of God. Each Institute leaves the pastor thirsting for more of the Water of Life. We may safely predict that as a result of these Institutes our pastors will be much developed in their intellectual and spiritual lives.

The beneficent influence of these Institutes upon the churches is indeed gratifying, so far as our observation has gone. New life is being infused into the membership, and the members seem to go to work with an enthusiasm never before manifest. The plan has the effect of unifying our forces in the State, and bringing them into accord with our denominational enterprises. They will give more regularly and systematically to the work of the denomination. The white and colored Baptists are being brought into closer relations. They are working together in the most kindly and brotherly manner. They will see each other as they have not seen each other in the past, and we shall indeed have a New South, so far as our Baptist brethren are concerned.

We have held five Institutes: one each in Louisville, Elizabethtown, Shelbyville, Franklin and Glasgow. The aggregate attendance is about 5,800. Number of white lecturers, 31. These lecturers were among the ablest men of the denomination, and showed special fitness for the work assigned them. We have had free access to the columns of our denominational papers, which have done much to give publicity to our work.

The indications point to a steady growth in Christian beneficence. We find that where the churches are trained to give to the general work of the denomination, the pastors can much more easily raise money to meet

the local expenses of the church—which has been very hard for them to do in past years. Quite a number of our pulpits are being filled by well-informed Christian young men, and indeed they are doing much in the way of bringing the churches and older pastors into harmony with the State work.

Many of the white brethren who have attended these Institutes have expressed great surprise at the ability and push of these young men, They frankly say that they did not think that such could be found among the Negro Baptists. We feel assured that we shall be able, through the New Era Institute work, to so train the pastors and churches that all will feel called upon to contribute something for the spread of the Gospel of Iesus Christ. We do not expect to gather this money in large amounts from the individual, but in a systematic way, knowing as we do that the people from whom it is to come are poor. We have found it profitable to appeal to them for missions the money that they spend in a useless way for tobacco, cigars, snuff, wax and intoxicants. We feel assured that many of them will, and in fact have taken our advice, and are giving their scanty means for the glory of God and for the furtherance of His kingdom on earth. It is our opinion that before the close of this missionary year money will have been raised sufficient to have put one or more District Missionaries in the field.

It has been the unanimous vote of the people, where we held each of the five Institutes, that we should return as soon as possible and give them the benefit of another Institute. Doors are being opened to us in every part of the State. May God bless the work and the workers.

ALABAMA.

REV. R. T. POLLARD, SELMA, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

The Plan of Coöperation for missionary work among the colored people of Alabama entered into by the Colored Baptist State Convention, the White Baptist Convention, the Southern Baptist Convention, and the American Baptist Home Mission Society, has been wonderful in its effects. For at least five years previous to the beginning of the Plan of Coöperation the colored Baptists of Alabama recognized the inadequacy of the plans already in operation for mission work; consequently, they were glad to welcome a new plan, which promised so much as the plan referred to in this report. More than two years have been spent in hard work by our General Missionary and two District Missionaries.

NEW ERA INSTITUTES.

The work, especially the Institute feature of it, has served to set the ministers to thinking, has given them a greater thirst for intellectual and spiritual attainments. It has created an unrest among the churches, in

that as the members of the churches sit and listen to the instruction and explanation of the scriptures by the missionaries and other lecturers, they would decide to demand a better ministry; besides, they would utter expressions that pointed to an intense desire for a more lofty Christianity.

The Plan of Coöperation was a loud call to the denomination for more and greater unity; and they answered the call, as was plainly shown in the last session of the Baptist State Convention, held at Uniontown, Ala., in December last. All parts of the State are being touched in interest of a common cause—the extension of the work of missions and education. And the beauty of all this is, the interest in the educational work is not lessened, while that of the mission work is greatly heightened. In other words, the receipts for missions for the past two years have been three or four times what they were formerly, while the receipts for education were greater than before with the same facilities.

The wholesome effect upon the white Baptists of the State has also been marked. The interest taken by white Baptist ministers and others who attend these Institutes, would not only increase their own interest, but it would also have the happy effect of causing the colored Baptists to take greater interest. Rev. W. R. Pettiford, one of the District Missionaries, says: "We have never had any kind of work among our people the effect of which was more directly felt upon the churches. Brethren have said to me that they could see a difference in the preaching of their pastors who had attended the Institutes." Continuing, Dr. Pettiford says: "The Cooperative Plan is also effective in bringing about a better feeling between the white and colored Baptists in the State. We have in Birmingham a Pastors' Conference which meets quarterly, made up of white and colored preachers. We also have a number of monthly Mothers' meetings, presided over by Southern ladies as presidents. This has all come about since the agreement at Fortress Monroe by the Northern and Southern Baptists three years ago."

While our work for the year was very encouraging, it was attended with some disadvantages. The yellow fever in this State almost wholly stopped the work in the months of October and November. Besides, for about nine months of the year only two missionaries were actually engaged on the field, the other having spent several months giving instruction to ministers in Selma University, after which he went into the pastorate. It was several months before his successor was named. In all there were only five months' work done with all the missionaries on the field. The following is a summary of work done within this year: Sermons preached, 293; addresses made, 231; Associations and other public meetings attended, 52; Institutes held, 32; number of ministers in attendance, 745; number of others in attendance, 12,205; days of service, 705; miles travelled, 9,858.

MISSOURI.

REV. H. N. BOUEY, SPRINGFIELD, GENERAL MISSIONARY.

In thinking over the year's work, my mind went back thirty or thirty-five years, when the Negro Baptists numbered only 400,000. As I began asking myself the question, Why do they now stand more than four times that number, or 1,600,000? I concluded that the very early work done so rigorously and devotedly by the American Baptist Home Mission Society accounts for this unparalleled increase. And if our coming to the Lord so readily through the Society's labors pleased the Lord, and thus brought material and intellectual blessings upon us, then our blessings have all come from the Lord through the graces of the great Society. And yet, while we are accounting for the aid that has lifted us from our former number and condition, we, with great pleasure, acknowledge the timely aid given by the local white Baptists, who aided in the building of our church houses and paying of the debts.

COÖPERATION.

Now comes the Coöperative Plan of work among the colored people of Missouri.

It is gratifying to note the willingness with which all parties united. It has inspired us to prayerfulness and gratitude toward the Board. Some say it is too good to last, while others reply that if we will lay hold and appreciate it, and improve our efficiency, it will encourage the cooperators to even do more. Our first "New Era Institute" was held in Macon City. And even at this place of intelligence, where our Baptist State School is located, you could hear on every hand such expressions as: "God bless this new plan;" "If this plan continues the Baptists will soon take Missouri;" "I learned more in these three days in this Institute than in all the religious gatherings that I ever attended." Our next New Era Institute was held at Carrollton. Some of the best pastors declared that a school could not do more. One said: "I intend to be at every Institute that is possible." Another: "I have never had such a broad view of God as these lectures are giving me." One pastor, who has four churches under his charge, said: "I have not attended a theological school, but these lectures are bringing me alongside of the theological doctors. I want to know about every Institute, and if they are in reach of me I will attend."

These Institutes are stimulating a studiousness among our brethren, and at the close of every lecture the people wish it was three days longer. The prepared synopsis of lectures is guiding the brethren in their studies of the Bible doctrine and church practice.

The white brethren seem to be not only glad of the Coöperation Plan, but really enthusiastic, and will be sadly disappointed if the plan fails to improve the spiritual life of the pastors, church officers and people.

The spiritual and intellectual life of the pastors and deacons has been improved at least 50 per cent. since 1889, when the Home Mission Society entered Missouri; and now with the "New Era Institute Plan" comes new life, energy and inspiration.

The Institutes held have visibly affected the churches for good, as expressed by both pastors and laity. The plan unifies the churches by showing them their proper relation to each other, and to each object of general work. I have found a good feeling between the white and colored Baptists ever since I commenced work here, but the Coöperative Plan is bringing it out actively.

We held eight Institutes in five months, but worked in revivals as these five months was the season. Aggregate attendance of ministers, deacons and others was about 6,500; white lectures, 16.

The beneficence of the Missouri colored Baptists has greatly increased since they have been supporting the Western or Baptist College at Macon City. The colored Baptist State Convention bears its part of the coöperative expenses, and largely supports the college. Each of our nine District Associations supports a missionary, and two have a Sunday-school missionary.

TEXAS.

REV. F. G. DAVIS, M'KINNEY, FINANCIAL AGENT.

I herewith submit mythird annual report. Considering the hard times, the work this year in many respects has been very good. This work was begun by Rev. A. R. Griggs about fourteen years ago. It was at first the object of the white Baptists of Texas to get some one to hold Ministers' Institutes, but the salary offered being too small, Brother Griggs was employed as a General Missionary, and soon after the Home Mission Society entered into coöperation. By this coöperation of the Society and the white Baptists of Texas with our Convention very great good has resulted. Our scattered numbers are being gathered and taught the way of the Lord more perfectly.

In 1894 I was elected to this position. Our people were divided into two separate State Conventions, bitterly contending against each other.

We are glad to be able to say that very much of this bitterness has ceased. On our part we have simply endeavored to do our work as best we could under all the circumstances. We are glad that under God we can say that there is a better feeling existing to-day, and the people, having had time to see and think for themselves, begin to see that the Society is our best friend, and purposes only to do us good. One can see

that with a people placed as we were— unlimited privileges in the beginning of our freedom, and without any preparation on our part to sustain it, and also none on the part of those with whom we had to live—the change was too sudden. From slave to ruler, and from master to subject—it has unnerved both. We are feeling the effect of it in more ways than one. The craze for notoriety, the ambition for office hinders greatly our advancement in every line.

The thing that the Negro has needed most was not an office but an intelligent race backing, such as is derived from a proper education, character and wealth. Truly in many respects we must undergo an emptying, and unlearn many of our past lessons, before we shall grasp the real condition of affairs and strive for the things that will make us a people respected and honored among others.

So this ambition for honor and place affect very sadly our religious work. We need considerable sifting yet before we shall get right down to the real foundation work that is needed among us.

I believe that our Heavenly Father is already doing considerable of that sifting now, which is hard to bear, but in the end will be to our good. This is one of the great blessings that come to us from these Christian schools that have been established among us by the kindness of Northern friends.

Our work consists in preaching, lecturing, holding Institutes, distributing tracts, pamphlets and papers on Christian work of every kind, especially on missions and education.

We also collect money for our mission work, and aid the missionaries in their work. We have some fifteen or more missionaries doing very good work, and could do better if they did not have to take up so much of their time in trying to help collect their own salaries.

We have helped build several church houses. At several places we have bought the lots and put up the church house. We have aided a good many churches to get out of debt.

INSTITUTE WORK.

This is a very needed work, and in many places very much appreciated by our ministers and people. We are glad to say that our white brethren willingly come and render us great service in this work. Financially we have not done what we desire or hope. With a very few exceptions our churches have no financial system. The money for pastor or any work depends upon the weather and the excitement raised on Sunday. We are thankful to say that through the study and discussion of this question in our Institutes a change for the better is taking place. Many see the need of a better system, and the difference between the Bible idea of giving and the giving from feelings.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Our schools are fuller than ever. This is also true of other schools, both State and denominational. Many are preparing for another year. If crops are good and money matters easier all our schools will be overrun. Education is pushing everywhere. Even in our small towns the ministers and people are organizing unions and clubs for the purpose of study.

Dr. MacVicar's clear, forcible talk, to us on education and the requirements necessary to make a people of power and respect have done our ministers and leaders great good, and thereby will be of great benefit to our people. If we could only devise some way to help many of our most worthy ministers who are very anxious to obtain an education.

Our prospects for the future, I think, are brightening. The indications are that as soon as we can get the churches on a financial basis that will in a measure insure the pastors their salary, the pastors will then be able to devote more time to the training of churches along denominational lines. We have run on the spasmodic and good weather plan so long, and the most of our churches are in debt from that cause, it will take some time to get them to see the better way; under the old way we can the better hide our selfishness and gratify our vanity. A rainy Sunday is our gain, since nothing is given except at meeting. On a beautiful Sunday our vanity is satisfied when we can go to the table in our nice clothes, until the desire to appear fine has caused us to spend the dollars on dress and save the nickels for the church and her work. This is gradually changing. The Society has been and can be for very many years to come a great help in the proper training of us for our work.

We desire to assure you that our people are grateful for all that the Society is doing for us, though in some respects it may not appear so. Only think of the heights to which we were carried and the depths to which we have fallen and you will readily understand the struggle through which we are passing.

And everyone who has placed a dollar in one of the Christian schools established by the Home Mission Society for the proper training of our people should thank God for the blessed privilege, as only eternity will reveal the good, not only for us, but for the world, that has been accomplished through these schools and by the consecrated teachers that have given the best years of their lives to this work.

Bishop College is a great work for Texas, yet some of our best workers are from Wayland, Shaw, Richmond, Roger Williams, and some of the other schools.

III. CHURCH EDIFICE DEPARTMENT.

There is a steady and urgent demand made both for gifts and loans to aid in the erection of meeting houses; there is need of a much larger fund available, especially for gifts. Your Board does not encourage the undue multiplication of feeble churches; new churches should not be organized, except where there is a reasonable probability that they may be developed into self-sustaining bodies. One of the most essential elements of self-support is a suitable meeting-house. It is believed that there are many hundreds of churches destined to linger or die that might grow into strong, independent bodies, if at an early day they could be suitably housed. Your Board would gladly welcome a generous addition to the funds at its disposal to assist in furnishing them a home.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Many who read this report will be interested in the following statement of the method employed by the Board in distributing money from the Church Edifice Fund:

IN GENERAL.

I. The prime purpose of the Society in the use of this Fund is to aid feeble churches in the erection of new meeting-houses, and chiefly in new communities.

2. It does not use the Church Edifice Fund to pay church debts, to repair meeting-houses, to build parsonages, to pay pastors' salaries, or to meet current expenses.

3. It does not aid white churches in the South, nor American churches in the older States which are not in coöperation with the Society.

4. It requires all applications for aid to state fully all the facts in the case as to the size of the community, number of Evangelical churches already there, the size, strength, ability and willingness of the church applying for aid, etc. The overstatement, misstatement, understatement, or omission of any essential facts

necessary to enable the Committee to judge of the merits of the application, should be carefully avoided.

5. Ordinarily no money is voted unless it will meet all pay-

ments and leave the church FREE FROM DEBT.

6. No money is paid from this Fund until the churches applying for aid have complied strictly with the printed rules prescribed by the Executive Board. (These are furnished on application.)

7. All applications for aid must be examined by the Church Edifice Committee, and passed upon by the Executive Board; no church should ever assume that its application has been granted

until officially notified that it has been voted.

8. The Society should not be called upon to aid any church until it has exhausted its own means, and then only for the smallest sum absolutely necessary to meet its urgent requirements. Gifts should seldom exceed \$300, nor loans \$500.

THE LOAN FUND.

1. Money from this Fund is to be loaned, not given. Both principal and interest are to be paid. There is a binding engagement between the Society and the donors of the Fund to this effect.

2. The rate of interest is 7 per cent., payable semi-annually. The interest is added to the principal, and each loan when returned is loaned again, and then again, and thus the Fund perpetually increases in its power of usefulness.

3. The note is made payable in one year, with the understanding that if the interest is promptly paid, the principal may stand for at least three years. In cases of special urgency, the Society

accepts partial payments on the principal.

4. The number of applications for aid from the Loan Fund are constantly in excess of the number which can be granted. Churches indebted to this Fund should pay principal and interest promptly when due, or even before it is due, when practicable, in order that other churches, without so much as even a roof to shelter them, may share in the advantages of the Fund.

5. Churches should apply for the smallest sum which will meet their requirements; large loans are burdensome, and debts

are easier contracted than paid.

THE GIFT FUND.

The Gift Fund being made up chiefly of moneys contributed for the help of young, feeble, worthy churches in providing for themselves a home, the Society seeks to distribute it as widely and wisely as possible.

1. Among the churches applying for aid from the Gift Fund, those have the preference that are most advantageously located; that give the greatest promise of growth; that have done the most to help themselves and are situated where religious destitution

is the greatest.

2. In every case where the Society makes a gift toward the erection of a meeting-house, it requires in return a mortgage to be given on the property, securing the return of the money to the treasury of the Society at any time that the meeting-house ceases to be used for Baptist purposes.

3. In any case where a church has received aid from the Gift Fund and given a mortgage on its property, it can have the mortgage cancelled by returning the original gift, with interest.

The whole number of churches aided by gifts and loans during the year is 95; by gifts only, 59; by loans only, 16; by gifts and loans, 10.

The total number of grants, therefore, from the Loan Fund was 26; and from the Gift Fund, 69. The location of the churches receiving aid was in the following 25 States and Territories: By gifts—Arizona, 1; California, 8; Colorado, 2; Idaho, 1; Indian Territory, 4; Iowa, 4; Kansas, 5; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 6; Missouri, 1; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 5; New Hampshire, 1; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 2; Oklahoma Territory, 4; Oregon, 3; South Dakota, 2; Washington, 7; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Canada, 4. By Loans—Arizona, 1; Florida, 1; Indian Territory, 1; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 2; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 2; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Hampshire, 1; North Dakota, 3; Oklahoma Territory, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Washington, 6; Wisconsin, 1.

The nationalities of the churches aided by gifts are as follows: American, 53; Scandinavians, 11; Germans, 7; French, 1; Indian, 3; Portuguese, 1; Colored, 4.

The nationalities of the churches aided by loans are as follows: American, 14; Scandinavians, 7; French, 2; Indian, 1; Colored, 2.

The whole number of churches aided by the Society, taking the aggregate of the annual reports, is 1,838. Occasionally, the same church appears twice from the fact of having received both a loan and gift, which would make a slight difference. Of these, 1,501 have been aided in the past seventeen years, since the organization of the Gift Fund; 933 exclusively by gifts, and 254 by gifts in connection with loans; and by loans only, 314.

It is at once apparent that the work of the Church Edifice Benevolent Department is of very great importance.

YEAR.	NUMBER.	BY GIFT ONLY.	BY LOAN ONLY.	BY GIFT ANI
1881-2	66	56	10	
1882-3	97	66	18	13
1883-4	107	68	13	26
1884-5	113	6 r	39	13
1885-6	62	23	36	3
1886-7	62	29	29	4
1887-8	88	46	22	20
1888-9	70	33	20	17
1889-90	87	54	16	17
1890-1	88	58	14	16
1891-2	121	54 58 66	20	35
1892-3	110	72	12	26
1893-4	84	63	5	16
1894-5	89	68	12	9
1895-6	93	54	22	17
1896-7	79	57	10	12
1897-8	85	59	16	10

LOAN FUND STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1897-98.

Receipts from interest on loans	\$7,171	87
" legacies	500	00
" loans repaid	7,203	
" Contributions	499	
" interest on deposits		80
" by transfers from Church Edifice Benevolent Fund,	9,950	-
	\$25,397	33
Principal of Loan Fund	150,896	70
Aggregate of loans to twenty-six churches	20,160	00
Average to each church	775	38
	-	

Twenty-one churches have paid their loans during the year past. The number of outstanding loans is 307.

GIFT FUND STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1897-98.

Receipts for this Fund have been as follows:

Contributions	\$4,647	95
Legacies	1,500	co
Income from permanent funds	8,336	84
Income from real estate	1,414	28
Gifts returned by churches	375	00
Total	\$16,274	07
Aggregate amount of gifts to sixty-nine churches	18,649	98
An average to each church of	270	28

IV. EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATING THE NEGROES.

For detailed information regarding the schools, attention is invited to the report of M. MacVicar, LL. D., Superintendent of Education. The general condition of the Educational Work is, on the whole, very satisfactory. There is a steady and marked

improvement everywhere visible. The administration the instruction and the general spirit of the schools have never been better than at the present time. It is noteworthy and gratifying that almost without exception there is a healthy religious tone in the various schools. In some cases it is reported that every member of the school is a professing Christian. It is especially gratifying in this connection to say that the general type of religion, as manifested by the students, indicates a growing appreciation of the union of religion and culture. The religious life of the students, while retaining its fervor, is throwing off all grotesqueness, and is conforming more and more to a normal standard. The general conduct of the students is highly commend-The attendance is not yet so large as could be desired, which is owing chiefly to the poverty of the people. The low price of cotton, the distressingly low wages, and other unfavorable economic conditions render it very difficult for the Colored people to meet the very moderate expenses incident to school life. If the schools are to be kept filled with pupils there ought to be an extensive scheme of beneficiary help, such as obtains in almost all white schools in the North.

The growth of these Institutions necessarily carries with it a demand for better equipment; new buildings are needed, libraries are required, apparatus is necessary, and an addition to the teaching force is indispensable. All of these are expensive and cannot be provided with the present fund at the disposition of the Board. Increased offerings are urgently needed if this all-important educational system is to be carried to a still higher degree of efficiency.

It is doubtful at least, whether large sums of money could be placed anywhere at the present time where they will render a larger service than if placed in the form of endowments for Negro schools in the South. The healthful influence of these institutions upon the character of the pupils, upon the families and communities to which they return, upon the schools in which they teach, and upon the churches to which they minister, and upon the general tone of the industrial, intellectual, moral, social and religious life of eight million people is momentous and abiding. These institutions have not yet received from philanthropists and Christian capitalists the consideration and liberal aid which their merits entitle them to expect.

A WELL-TRAINED MINISTRY.

The prime motive leading to the establishment of Mission Schools for the Negroes was the preparation of a body of men trained for pastoral duty, and while much has already been accomplished in this direction, vastly more remains to be done. There are supposed to be not less than 1,600,000 members of Negro Baptist churches. If these figures are correct there are probably 4,000,000 Negroes who are immediately and powerfully affected in their religious thought and life by the character of the men occupying Negro Baptist pulpits. These pastors exercise an authority and wield an influence for good or for evil far beyond that of any other class of evangelical shepherds. To fit them for their work as faithful and safe expounders of the Word of God, as preachers of righteousness, as leaders of their flocks along the paths of morality and religion, as guides and exemplars in all life's activities, they need first of all an experimental knowledge of the Gospel, and then a familiar acquaintance with the English Scriptures, a mastery of good English, some knowledge of history, sacred and secular, an acquaintance with church polity, and skill in the accumulation of material for, and in the delivery of their sermons. Not many Negro pastors,

it may be, have any practical need of Greek and Hebrew; not many are prepared to profit by a course of training in a modern Theological Seminary, but some do need both Greek and Hebrew, and some are prepared to profit by the highest training in Theology, and an increasing number will desire and need this higher professional training, and there should be some way provided by which they can acquire it. Unless the thousands of Negroes who are called upon to perform the delicate duties of pastors for Negro churches and to be the religious guides and leaders of the millions of Negro church members have a training that shall prepare them to think with intelligence and self-reliance, which shall put them on their guard against religious vagaries and pestilential heresies, there is great and imminent danger that the religious life of the Negroes will be not only stunted and dwarfed, but will become absolutely grotesque. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of supplying them with wise, intelligent, able, Godly men, to serve them as pastors.

EDUCATIONAL COÖPERATION.

There are three distinct plans for carrying on Educational work among the Negroes of the South. The first is that which was necessarily employed in the beginning of the work where the Home Mission Society acted independently in selecting locations, organizing schools, appointing teachers, paying salaries, having only regard to the highest welfare of the people for whom the work was done. The purpose, however, which underlay all this work was the development among the Negroes of a spirit of independence, self-helpfulness and to raise up a body of men and women who, in due time, would be capable of organizing, teaching and managing higher institutions of Christian learning. A second plan is that of allowing the Negroes to act with entire independence in the founding, equipping, maintaining, teaching

and managing of their institutions. This is the ideal towards which all this work necessarily tends. Such a plan is unfortunately accompanied with costly mistakes, great waste of resources, disappointments and inefficiency growing out of a lack of experience in Educational work as well as of poverty among the people and of failure to appreciate the immense advantage of education and willingness to pay its cost. A third plan is that of coöperation by means of which there is secured for these institutions of learning the experience born of centuries of freedom and culture and consecrated beneficence, united with the Negro's enthusiasm for education, his race pride and his facility in acquiring wisdom from experience and association.

After a great deal of discussion, public and private, numerous conferences, mass meetings and conventions, a definite, well-defined plan of coöperation has been adopted by which the American Baptist Home Mission Society and Negro State Educational Conventions are combining their forces for the development of schools both of the higher and of the elementary grades, and this plan is now in successful operation in Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee and Mississippi; it is under discussion in Texas. The practical management of the Education Societies is left to Negro Boards. The executive work is performed by a Financial Secretary, whose duties are thus defined:

He shall devote his entire time and energy to the educational interests of the denomination. In doing this, he shall, in counsel with the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers and representatives of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, devise and execute ways and means for raising money for the support of the schools adopted by the Education Society. He shall distribute educational information among the churches and organize in them, in coöperation with the pastors, educational societies, or clubs which shall secure, as far as possible, a contribution for Educational work of not less than five cents a quarter from each church member. He shall visit associations and churches and present to them the

educational interests to which they should contribute. He shall also hold Educational mass-meetings in the leading cities and centres of the State. In holding these mass-meetings, he shall, as far as possible, secure the help of representatives of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and also of the pastors where the meetings are held. It shall be the further duty of the Financial Secretary to visit each of the schools of the Education Society and make himself familiar with their condition and work, that he may be able from personal knowledge to present their claims to the churches.

It is hoped and confidently believed that this Plan of Coöperation, if faithfully carried out for a series of years, will result in unifying the Educational work in the various States, in awakening a deeper popular interest in the Cause of Education, in developing a permanent spirit of liberality among the Negroes in behalf of their schools, in greatly improving the methods of administration and financial management both of the schools and of the Education Societies, in largely increasing the number of pupils in attendance, in securing from the Negroes a larger degree of support for the institutions, in strengthening the confidence of Northern philanthropists in this Educational work, and consequently increasing their donations for their proper equipment, support and endowment.

REPORT OF

M. MACVICAR, LL. D., SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

The general condition and needs of the Educational work of the Society are presented very fully by the Corresponding Secretary. The annual financial and attendance reports cannot be published until the close of the school year. They will appear in the annual report of the Society for 1899. The following are the details of the work of each school during the school year 1896-97. Special attention is called to the summary and tables following these details. The summary and tables give in a concise form a full and accurate view of the entire Educational work of the year:

HIGHER SCHOOLS FOR COLORED PEOPLE.

1. Atlanta Baptist College, founded originally at Augusta, Ga., 1867, transferred to Atlanta 1879, incorporated 1879; charter amended 1897,

changing the name to Atlanta Baptist College and giving the power of granting degrees; Rev. George Sale, President, 1890; teachers employed, white, 6, colored, 6; present estimated value of property, \$56,650; no incumbrance; no floating debts; building fund, \$24,637; receipts, from tuition \$561.86, board \$3,200.15, colored churches and individuals \$241.34, white churches and individuals \$573.97, old accounts \$159.97, sources not included in classified accounts \$2,400.98, total receipts \$7,138.27; expenditures, for school supplies \$315.97, boarding department \$1,875.27, improvements and repairs \$781.40, students' labor \$221.99, gratuities \$234.79, salaries \$6,329.18, sundries not included in classified accounts \$1,679.51, total expenditures \$11,438.11; appropriations, by the Society \$4,300, Slater Board \$1,100, by the Trustees \$929.18, total appropriations \$6,329.18; enrollment, males 143; average attendance, day students 38, boarders 57, general average 95; preparing for college, 24; pursuing college course, 9; preparing to teach, 49; preparing for the ministry, 30; pursuing minister's course, 10; receiving gratuity, 12; conversions, 8; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$63.89, for school supplies \$3.33, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$30.47; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$116.35.

2. Alabama Colored Baptist University, founded at Selma, Ala., 1878, incorporated 1878; C. S. Dinkins, D. D., President, 1893; teachers employed, white 2, colored 9; present estimated value of property \$27,000; no incumbrance; receipts, balance in hand from previous year \$230.77, from tuition \$872.07, board \$2,547.78, churches and individuals \$2,073.24, old accounts \$248.10, sources not included in classified accounts \$74.81, total receipts \$6,046.77; expenditures, for school supplies \$64.80, boarding department \$1,467.72, improvements and repairs \$379.83, students' labor \$273.50, gratuities \$164, salaries \$4,069.56, sundries not included in classified accounts \$1,785.88, total expenditures \$7,845.29; appropriations, by the Society \$1,300, by Women's Society of Chicago \$360, by the Trustees \$2,409.56, total appropriations \$4,069.56; enrollment, males 142, females 181, total 323; average attendance, day students 133, boarders 43, general average 176; preparing for college, 34; pursuing college course, 4; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 122; preparing to teach, 76; preparing for the ministry, 20; pursuing minister's course, 3; receiving gratuity, 20; conversions, 11; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$20.95, for school supplies only 36 cents, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$33.74; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$31.68.

3. Arkansas Baptist College, founded at Little Rock, Ark., 1887, incorporated 1885; Rev. Joseph A. Booker, President, 1889; teachers employed, colored 5; present estimated value of property \$20,000; incumbrance, \$250; floating debts, \$900; balance in hand, \$767.80; receipts, from

tuition \$659.50, churches and individuals \$2,478.18, sundries not included in classified accounts \$1.10, total receipts \$3,906.58; expenditures, for school supplies \$201.50, improvements and repairs \$2,379.25, salaries \$2,221.20, sundries not included in classified accounts \$299.80, total expenditures \$5,101.84; appropriations, by the Society \$850, by Woman's Society of Boston \$650; by the trustees \$721.29, total appropriations \$2,221.29; enrollment, males 101, females 77, total 178; average attendance, day students, 88; preparing for college, 28; pursuing college course, 21; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 15; preparing to teach, 63; preparing for the ministry, 22; pursuing minister's course, 22; receiving gratuity, 28; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$17.95, for school supplies only 34 cents; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$18.29.

4. Benedict College, founded at Columbia, S. C., 1870, incorporated 1895; A. C. Osborn, D. D., President, 1895; teachers employed, white 9, colored 5; present estimated value of property \$74,000; no incumbrances; no floating debts; receipts, balance from previous year \$477.86, from tuition \$1,270.22, board \$6,270.21, white churches and individuals \$204.06, colored churches and individuals \$1,607.21, old accounts \$264.71, sources not included in classified accounts \$90.25, total receipts \$10,184.52; expenditures, for school supplies \$312.14, boarding department \$4,087.82, improvements and repairs \$1,229.03, students' labor \$711.91, salaries \$6,454.80, sundries not included in classified accounts \$834.82, total expenditures \$13,630.52; appropriations, by the Society \$5,200, by the Women's Connecticut Missionary Union \$450, by Women's Society of Chicago \$360, by Trustees \$444.80, total appropriations \$6,454.80; enrollment, males 141, females 141, total 282; average attendance, day students 45, boarders 129, general average 174; preparing for college, 32; pursuing college course, 1; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 207; preparing to teach, 107; preparing for the ministry, 29; pursuing minister's course, 33; receiving gratuity, 50; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$35.11, for school supplies only \$1.78, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$31.44; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$71.13.

5. Bishop College, founded at Marshall, Tex., 1881, incorporated 1885; Rev. N. Wolverton, President, 1891; teachers employed, white 12, colored 8; present estimated value of property \$93,750; no incumbrance; no floating debts; receipts, from tuition \$1,497.04, board \$6,605.16; white churches and individuals \$1,265.19, colored churches and individuals \$184.81, old accounts \$132.75, sources not included in classified accounts \$350.50, Slater Board \$2,000, total receipts \$12,035.45; expenditures, for school supplies \$1,131.04, boarding department \$4,527.41, improvements and re-

pairs \$3,754.78, gratuities \$71.83, salaries \$9,114, sundries not included in classified accounts \$738.12, total expenditures \$19,337.18; appropriations, by the Society \$5,614, by Slater Board \$2,000, by Women's Society of Chicago \$1,500, total appropriations \$9,114; enrollment, males 146, females 146, total 292; average attendance, day students 106, boarders 91, general average 197; preparing for college, 34; pursuing college course, 3; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 235; preparing to teach, 78; pursuing teacher's professional course, 8; preparing for the ministry, 19; pursuing minister's course, 6; pursuing missionary training course, 8; receiving gratuity, 28; conversions, 17; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$46.26, for school supplies only \$4.03, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$49.75; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$46.31.

6. Hartshorn Memorial College, founded (for females only) at Richmond, Va., 1884, incorporated 1884; L. B. Tefft, D. D., President, 1884; teachers employed, white 7, colored 2; present estimated value of property \$48,000; no incumbrance; no floating debts; receipts, balance from previous year \$3,075.78, from tuition \$412.95, board \$2,908.21, white churches and individuals \$855.20, colored churches and individuals \$175.51, old accounts \$337.25, sources not included in classified accounts \$2,328.20, total receipts \$10,093.10; expenditures, for school supplies \$183.85, boarding department \$2,214.18, improvements and repairs \$541.88, gratuities \$210.36, salaries \$4,773.74, sundries not included in classified accounts \$4,512.49, total expenditures \$7,924.01; appropriations, by the Society \$1,200, by Woman's Society, Boston, \$1,600, by Woman's Society, Michigan, \$450, by Trustees \$1,523.74, total appropriations \$4,773.74; enrollment, males 2, females 77, total 79; average attendance, day students 13, boarders 57, general average 70; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 78; preparing to teach, 61; receiving gratuity, 15; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$61.24, for school supplies only \$2.60, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$30.82; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$105.15.

7. Jackson College, founded at Natchez, Miss., 1877, transferred to Jackson, Miss., 1884; Rev. L. G. Barrett, President, 1894; teachers employed, white 6, colored 3; present estimated value of property \$25,000; no incumbrance; no floating debts; receipts, from tuition \$1,040.89, board \$4,849.70, white churches and individuals \$419.04, colored churches and individuals, \$51.88, old accounts, \$72, sources not included in classified accounts \$354.55, total receipts \$6,788.06; expenditures, for school supplies \$459.16, boarding department \$1,969.51, improvements and repairs \$1,479.29, students' labor, \$163.45, gratuities \$119.25, salaries \$4,575, sundries not included in classified accounts \$298.25, total expenditures \$9,063.91; appropriations, by the Society \$3,775, by the

Woman's Society of Boston \$800, total appropriations \$4,575; enrollment, males 86, females 108, total 194; average attendance, day students 25, boarders 90, general average 115; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 100; preparing to teach, 76; preparing for the ministry, 15; receiving gratuity, 35; conversions, 35; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$39.78, for school supplies only \$3.99, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$21.88; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$72.76.

8. Richmond Theological Seminary, founded at Richmond, Va., 1867. incorporated 1876; Chas. H. Corey, D. D., President, 1868; teachers employed, white 2, colored 2; present estimated value of property \$40,000; no incumbrance; no floating debts; Endowment Fund, \$65,000; Building Fund, \$.....; receipts, balance in hand from previous year \$1,289.96, from tuition \$364, from board \$1,206, white churches and individuals \$774, colored churches and individuals \$15.18, sources not included in classified accounts \$1,644.69, total receipts \$5,293.83; expenditures, for school supplies \$274.09, boarding department \$1,353.72, improvements and repairs \$177.11, gratuities \$1,023.50, salaries \$5,100, sundries not included in classified accounts \$1,523.37, total expenditures, \$7,928.42; appropriations, by the Society \$5,500; enrollment, males 53; average attendance, day students 14, boarders 26, general average 40; pursuing a minister's course, 21; receiving gratuity, 39; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$119, for school supplies only \$6.82, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$52; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$164.

9. Roger Williams University, founded at Nashville, Tenn., 1864, incorporated 1883; Owen James, D. D., President, 1895; teachers employed, white 8, colored 3; present estimated value of property \$130,000; no incumbrance; no floating debts; receipts, balance in hand \$55.01, from tuition \$1,582.55, board \$6,397.22, white churches and individuals \$399.86, colored churches and individuals \$225.93, old accounts \$1,206.88, sources not included in classified accounts \$373.88, total receipts \$10,241.33; expenditures, for school supplies \$446.17, boarding department \$4,762.82, improvements and repairs \$967.59, students' labor \$390.21, gratuities \$480.59, salaries \$6,990, sundries not included in classified accounts \$2,197.38, total expenditures \$16,234.76, appropriations, by the Society \$6,230, by the Woman's Society of Boston \$400, by the Women's Society of Chicago \$360, total appropriations \$6,990; enrollment, males 127, females 116, total 243; average attendance, day students 79, boarders 112, general average 191; preparing for college, 44; pursuing college course, 22; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 77; preparing to teach, 78; preparing for the ministry, 23; receiving gratuity, 56; conversions, 12; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$30.90,

for school supplies only \$2.32, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$39.14; for all expenses incurred in conducting the

school, except special improvements, \$74.56.

10. Shaw University, founded at Raleigh, N. C., 1865, incorporated 1875; Prof. Charles F. Meserve, President, 1893; teachers employed, white 20, colored 5; present estimated value of property \$90,000; no incumbrance; no floating debts; receipts, from tuition \$3,044.69, board \$7,141.55, white churches and individuals \$1,806.89, colored churches and individuals \$106.08, old accounts \$261.85, sources not included in classified accounts \$847.15, Slater Board \$2,500, total receipts \$15,708.21; expenditures, for school supplies \$508.68, boarding department \$4,211.74, improvements and repairs \$2,615.82, gratuities \$102.75, salaries \$16,280, total expenditures \$23,718.99; appropriations, by the Society \$6,930, Slater Board \$2,500, Women's Society, Chicago, \$680, by Trustees \$6,170, total appropriations \$16,280; enrollment, males 185, females 179, total 364; average attendance, day students 72, boarders 158, general average 230; preparing for college, 48; pursuing college course, 19; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 221; preparing to teach, 180; preparing for the ministry, 18; pursuing minister's course, 9; pursuing missionary training course, 11; receiving gratuity, 11; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$59.63, for school supplies only \$2.20, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$26.59; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$92.61.

11. Spelman Seminary, founded at Atlanta, Ga., 1881, incorporated 1888; Miss H. E. Giles, Associate Principal, 1881; President, 1891; Miss L. H. Upton, Dean, 1891; teachers employed, white 35, colored 5; present estimated value of property \$165,000; no incumbrance; no floating debts: receipts, from tuition \$2,376.56, board \$10,831.13, white churches and individuals \$2,765, colored churches and individuals \$244.46, old accounts \$999.53, sources not included in classified accounts \$2,018.01; Slater Board \$5,000, total receipts \$23,734.69; expenditures, balance \$557.89, for school supplies \$1,863.55, boarding department \$4,989.68, improvements and repairs \$2,057.44, students' labor \$59, gratuities 2,071.07, salaries \$20,831.68, sundries not included in classified accounts 3,555.83, total expenditures \$35,986.14; appropriations, by Woman's Society, Boston, \$7,500, by Slater Board \$3,900, by special friends \$9,431.68, otal appropriations \$20,831.68; enrollment, females 574; average attendnce, day students 164, boarders 202, general average 366; preparing for ollege, 9; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 450; prearing to teach, 275; pursuing teacher's professional course, 21; pursuing missionary training course, 6; pursuing nurse training course, 39; receiving gratuity, 167; conversions, 58; average cost per pupil, for instruction

only \$46.26, for school supplies only \$5.09, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$24.70; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$79.04.

12. State University, founded at Louisville, Ky., 1873, incorporated 1873; C. L. Purce, D. D. President, 1894; teachers employed, white 1, colored 7; present estimated value of property \$22,000; incumbrance. \$7,800; floating debts, \$3,745.10; receipts, balance in hand \$20.59, from tuition \$994.70, board \$923.12, churches and individuals \$2,391.40, old accounts \$191.16, sources not included in classified accounts \$835.12, total receipts \$5,361.09; expenditures, for school supplies \$331.40, boarding department \$987.97, improvements and repairs \$222.39, students' labor \$4.20, gratuities \$8.05, salaries \$3,101.75, sundries not included in classified accounts \$803.42, total expenditures \$5,459.18; appropriations, by the Society \$900, by the Woman's Society of Boston \$400, by the Trustees \$1,801.75, total appropriations \$3,101.75; enrollment, males 175, females 72, total 247; average attendance, day students 150, boarders 25, general average 175; preparing for college, 80; pursuing college course, 24; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 20; preparing to teach, 70; preparing for the ministry, 40; pursuing minister's course, 35; conversions, 9; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$12.55, for school supplies only \$1.34, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$24.69; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$21.91.

13. Wayland Seminary, founded at Washington, D. C., 1865; G. M. P. King, D. D., President, 1869; teachers employed, white 7, colored 3; present estimated value of property \$150,000; no incumbrance; no floating debts; receipts, balance from previous year \$111.66, tuition \$759.08, board \$3,692.27, white churches and individuals \$362.91, colored churches and individuals \$12, old.accounts \$506.53, sources not included in classified accounts \$228.45, total receipts \$5,672.90; expenditures, for school supplies \$35.90, boarding department \$3,330.16, improvements and repairs \$322.76, gratuities \$298.75, salaries \$5,270, sundries not included in classified accounts \$389.84, total expenditures \$9,647.41; appropriations, by the Society \$4,550, by the Woman's Society of Boston \$360, by the Women's Society of Chicago \$360, total appropriations \$5,270; enrollment, males 96, females 63, total 159; average attendance, day students 29, boarders 95, general average 124; preparing for college, 20; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 25; preparing to teach, 66; preparing for the ministry, 39; pursuing minister's course, 39; receiving gratuity, 11; conversions, 2; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$42.58, for school supplies only 29 cents, for board. including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$34.76; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$45.52.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR COLORED PEOPLE.

1. Bible and Normal Institute, founded at Memphis, Tenn., incorporated 1887; Prof. N. H. Pius, Principal, 1896; teachers employed, white 2, colored 5; present estimated value of property \$18,000; incumbrance, \$6,000; no floating debts; receipts, from tuition \$963.16, churches and individuals \$172.50, sources not included in classified accounts \$50.50, total receipts \$1,186.16; expenditures, for school supplies \$164.38, improvements and repairs \$71.65, salaries \$3,097.85, sundries not included in classified accounts \$52.28, total expenditures \$3,386.16; appropriations, by the Society \$700, by the Woman's Society of Boston \$400, by Trustees \$1,997.85, total appropriations \$3,097.85; enrollment, males 104, females 115, total 219; average attendance, day pupils 135; preparing for college, 8; preparing to teach, 50; preparing for the ministry, 8; pursuing minister's course, 12; conversions, 15; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$10.57, for school supplies only \$1.11; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$12.02.

2. Dawes Academy, founded at Berwyn, I. T., 1891, not incorporated; Mrs. Mary A. Dawes, Principal, 1895; teachers employed, white 3; present estimated value of property \$3,000; no incumbrance; no floating debts; receipts, balance on hand from previous year \$63.11, from tuition \$331.39, board \$509.79, churches and individuals \$67.62, old accounts \$249.57, sources not included in classified accounts \$215, total receipts \$1,436.48; expenditures, for school supplies \$47.61, boarding department \$636.85, improvements and repairs \$181.69, gratuities \$159.30, salaries \$1,500, sundries not included in classified accounts \$162.18, total expenditures \$2,687.63; appropriations, by the Society \$300, by the Woman's Society of Boston \$1,200, total appropriations \$1,500; enrollment, males 65, females 69, total 134; average attendance, day pupils 45, boarders 12, general average 57; preparing for college, 13; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 20; preparing to teach, 15; preparing for the ministry, 2; receiving gratuity, 16; conversions, 45; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$16.60, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$32.50; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$17.45.

3. Florida Baptist Academy, founded at Jacksonville, Fla., 1892, incorporated 1892; Prof. N. W. Collier, Principal, 1896; teachers employed. colored 7; present estimated value of property \$7,750; incumbrance, \$500; floating debts, \$2,000; receipts, balance on hand from previous year \$10.90, from tuition \$511.11, board \$1,387.81, churches and individuals \$1,605.03, old accounts \$18.75, sources not included in classified accounts \$616.25, total receipts \$4,138.95; expenditures, for school supplies \$231.63, boarding department \$902.63, improvements and repairs \$156.50, students' labor \$274.75, gratuities \$67.25, salaries \$2,232.01, sundries not included in classified accounts \$274.18, total expenditures \$3,864.77; appropriations, by the

Society \$500, by the Trustees \$1,732.01, total appropriations \$2,232.01; enrollment, males 44, females 90, total 134; average attendance, of day pupils 57, boarders 24, general average 81; preparing for college, 3; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 58; preparing to teach, 2; preparing for the ministry, 2; receiving gratuity, 12; conversions, 2; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$32.18, for school supplies only \$2.86, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$37.61; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$20.57.

4. Florida Institute, founded at Live Oak, Fla., 1876, incorporated 1876; Rev. G. P. McKinney, Principal, 1892; teachers employed, colored 5; present estimated value of property \$......; incumbrance, \$.......; floating debts, \$.......; receipts, from tuition \$284.25, board \$795.85, churches and individuals \$1,548.30, old accounts \$46.90, sources not included in classified accounts \$5.70, total receipts \$2,681; expenditures, for school supplies \$68.88, boarding department \$433.15, improvements and repairs \$51, students' labor \$55, salaries \$2,000.80, total expenditures \$2,608.83; appropriations, by the Society \$500, by the Trustees \$1,500.80, total appropriations \$2,000.80; enrollment, males 52, females 79, total 131; average attendance, day pupils 47, boarders 25, general average 72; preparing for the ministry, 11; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$16, for school supplies only 57 cents, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$12.03; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$22.

5. Coleman Academy, founded at Gibsland, La., incorporated 1887; Prof. O. L. Coleman, Principal, 1890; teachers employed, colored 6; present estimated value of property \$10,000; no incumbrance; no floating debts; receipts, from tuition \$370.05, board \$550.42, churches and individuals \$1,531.88, old accounts \$76.10, sources not included in classified accounts \$20.40, total receipts \$2,548.85; expenditures, for school supplies \$13.90, boarding department \$883.40, improvements and repairs \$441.78, students' labor \$1,448.89, salaries \$1,370.05, sundries not included in classified accounts \$29.10, total expenditures \$4,187.12; appropriations, by the Society \$500, by the Woman's Society of Boston \$500, by the Trustees, \$370.05, total appropriations \$1,370.05; enrollment, males 59, females 73, total 132; average attendance, day pupils 52, boarders 17, general average 69; preparing for college, 9; pursuing college course, 15; preparing to teach, 81; preparing for the ministry, 5; receiving gratuity, 10; conversions, 10; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$20.66, for school supplies only 24 cents, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$49.25; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$32.88.

6. Hearne Academy, founded at Hearne, Tex., Rev. J. F. Anderson,

Principal, 1886; teachers employed, colored 5; present estimated value of property \$8,800; no incumbrance; no floating debts; receipts, from tuition \$500, board \$1,000, churches and individuals \$350, sources not included in classified accounts \$650, total receipts \$2,500; expenditures, for school supplies \$110.70, boarding department \$1,290.80, improvements and repairs \$427.75, students' labor \$118.20, salaries \$750, total expenditures \$2,697.45; appropriations, by the Society \$500, by the Trustees \$250, total appropriations \$750; enrollment, males 38, females 47, total 85; average attendance, day pupils 22, boarders 29, general average 51; preparing for college, 5; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 29; preparing to teach, 30; preparing for the ministry, 6; receiving gratuity, 14; conversions, 14; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$1.75, for school supplies only 60 cents, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$4; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$9.

7. Houston Academy, founded at Houston, Tex., 1893, incorporated 1893; J. H. Garnett, D. D., Principal, 1894; teachers employed, colored 3; present estimated value of property \$7,000; incumbrance, \$3,500; no floating debts; receipts, balance in hand from previous year \$9.80, from tuition \$494.70, board \$1,142, churches and individuals \$331.55, old accounts \$63.75, sources not included in classified accounts \$92.35, total receipts \$2,134.15; expenditures, school supplies \$117, boarding department \$603.38, improvements and repairs \$555.20, students' labor \$8.50, gratuities \$31.25, salaries \$1,256, sundries not included in classified accounts \$309.80, total expenditures \$2,881.13; appropriations, by the Society \$500, by the Woman's Society, Boston, \$400, by the Trustees \$356, total appropriations \$1,256; enrollment, males 37, females 63, total 100; average attendance, day pupils 44, boarders 19, general average 63; preparing to teach, 20; preparing for the ministry, 1; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 100; receiving gratuity, 15; conversions, 22; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$20.33, for school supplies only \$1.89, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$31.10; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$22.78.

8. Jeruel Academy, founded at Athens, Ga.; Rev. J. H. Brown, Principal, 1893; teachers employed, colored 5; present estimated value of property \$8,800; no incumbrance; no floating debts; receipts, from tuition \$446.09, board \$946.46, churches and individuals \$277.27, old accounts \$132.26, sources not included in classified accounts \$2, total receipts \$1,804.08; expenditures, for school supplies \$150.61, boarding department \$726.56, improvements and repairs \$179.21, students' labor \$15.30, gratuities \$1, salaries \$1,162.37, sundries not included in classified accounts \$69.03, total expenditures \$2,304.08; appropriations, by the Society \$500,

by Trustees \$662.37, total \$1,162.37; enrollment, males 79, females 113, total 192; average attendance, day pupils 39, boarders 44, general average 83; preparing to teach, 116; preparing for the ministry, 8; receiving gratuity, 2; conversions, 10; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$7.94, for school supplies only \$1.80; for all expenses incurred in con-

ducting the school, except special improvements, \$18.69.

9. Spiller Academy, located at Hampton, Va., was founded by Rev. R. Spiller, and in 1897 became affiliated with the Virginia Union University; Rev. G. E. Read, Principal, 1898; colored teachers, 4; receipts, tuition \$215.25, board \$432, churches and individuals \$148.45, total \$795.70; expenditures, school supplies \$65.09, boarding department \$432, students' labor \$25, salaries \$748, sundries not included in classified accounts \$71.11, total expenditures \$799.70; appropriations, by the Society \$500, by the Trustees \$248; enrollment of students, males 23, females 41, total 64; average attendance, day pupils 30, boarders 9, general average 39.

10. Virginia Seminary, founded at Lynchburg, Va., incorporated 1888; Prof. G. W. Hayes, Principal, 1891; teachers employed, colored 10; present estimated value of property \$30,000; incumbrance, \$9,854.33; floating debts \$3,000; receipts, from tuition \$658.50, board \$2,135.51, churches and individuals \$1,102.31, old accounts \$184.96, sources not included in classified accounts \$57.92, total receipts \$4,139.20; expenditures, for school supplies \$307.56, boarding department \$1,520.30, improvements and repairs \$981.67, students' labor \$502.69, salaries \$1,935.40, sundries not included in classified accounts \$373.14, total expenditures \$5,620.76; appropriations, by the Society \$1,000, by the Trustees \$935.40, total \$1,935.40; enrollment, males 123, females 151, total 274; average attendance, day pupils 130, boarders 72, general average 202; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 20; preparing to teach, 65; preparing for the ministry, 27; pursuing minister's course, 27; receiving gratuity, 11; conversions, 4; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$4.21, for school supplies only \$1.52, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$21.11; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$22.38.

11. Walker Institute, founded at Augusta, Ga., incorporated 1885; Prof. G. A. Goodwin, Principal, 1892; teachers employed, white 0, colored 4; present estimated value of property \$4,500; incumbrance, \$1,300; floating debts \$7,600; receipts, from tuition \$505.60, churches and individuals \$1,490.58, old accounts \$14.20, sources not included in classified accounts \$83.14, total receipts \$2,093.52; expenditures, for school supplies \$205.62, improvements and repairs \$1,079.77, gratuities \$103.10, salaries \$1,057.64, sundries not included in classified accounts \$151.89, total expenditures \$2,598.02; appropriations, by the Society \$500, by the Trustees \$557.64, total \$1,057.64; enrollment, males 43, females 66, total 109; average attend-

ance, day pupils 8; preparing for college, 4; preparing to teach, 64; preparing for the ministry, 9; conversions, 2; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$14.56, for school supplies only \$2.55; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$14.18.

12. Waters' Normal Institute, founded at Winton, N. C., incorporated 1887; Rev. C. S. Brown, Principal, 1890; teachers employed, colored 4; present estimated value of property \$9,850; incumbrance, \$1,920; floating debts, \$261; receipts, from tuition \$210, board \$775.05, churches and individuals \$666.20, old accounts \$92.65, total receipts \$1,743.90; expenditures, for school supplies \$14.26, boarding department \$566.16, improvements and repairs \$169.90, salaries \$1,326.61, sundries not included in classified accounts \$503.25, total expenditures \$2,580.18; appropriations, by the Society \$600, by the Woman's Society of Boston \$500, by the Trustees \$226.61, total \$1,326.61; enrollment, males 88, females 128, total 216; average attendance, day pupils 74, boarders 43, general average 117; preparing for college, 4; preparing to teach, 36; preparing for the ministry, 2; receiving gratuity, 12; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$6, for school supplies only 17 cents, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$12.25; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$10.48.

13. Western College, founded at Macon, Mo., 1891, incorporated 1894; Rev. E. L. Scruggs, Principal, 1892; teachers employed, colored 6; present estimated value of property \$12,500; incumbrance, \$700; floating debts, \$1,500; receipts, from tuition \$520.61, board \$1,615.82, churches and individuals \$1,308.61, old accounts \$15, total receipts \$3,460.04; expenditures, for school supplies \$176.05, boarding department \$1,389.85, improvements and repairs \$32.50, gratuities \$64.25, salaries \$2,037.72, sundries not included in classified accounts \$681.79, total expenditures \$4,382.16; appropriations, by the Society \$900, by the Trustees \$1,137.72, total \$2,037.72; enrollment, males 58, females 57, total 115; average attendance, day pupils 46, boarders 35, general average 81; preparing for college, 4; preparing to teach, 37; preparing for the ministry, 14; receiving gratuity, 18; conversions, 8; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$25.47, for school supplies only \$2.20, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$39.71; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$53.78.

HIGHER AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR INDIANS.

I. Indian University, founded at Tahlequah, 1879, incorporated 1881, transferred to Muscogee, 1885; Rev. M. L. Brown, Acting President, 1896 (Bacone P. O., Ind. Ter.); teachers employed, 6; present estimated value of property \$23,000; no incumbrance; no floating debt; receipts, balance on hand from previous year \$87.86, from tuition \$529.27, board

\$1,920.68, churches and individuals \$103.79, old accounts \$932.58, sources not included in classified accounts \$214.98, total receipts \$3,789.16; expenditures, for school supplies \$38.82, boarding department \$1,726.92, improvements and repairs \$465.41, students' labor \$361.42, gratuities \$285.31, salaries \$3,160, sundries not included in classified accounts \$527.93, total expenditures \$6,565.81; appropriations, by the Society \$2,200, by the Woman's Society of Boston, \$400, by the Women's Society of Chicago \$360, by the Woman's Society of Michigan \$200, total \$3,160; enrollment, males 36, females 31, total 67; average attendance, day students 10, boarders 28, general average 38; preparing for college, 4; pursuing college course, 7; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 21; preparing to teach, 14; preparing for the ministry, 1; receiving gratuity, 28; conversions, ..; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$92.30, for school supplies only \$1, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$44.63; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$61.27.

- 2. Atoka Academy, founded at Atoka, I. T., 1888, not incorporated; Prof. E. H. Rishel, Principal, 1891; teachers employed, 5; present estimated value of property \$8,000; no incumbrance; no floating debts; receipts, from tuition \$1,474.27, board \$1,240.50, churches and individuals \$462.90, old accounts \$142.95, sources not included in classified accounts \$1,034.40, total receipts \$4,355.02; expenditures, for school supplies \$73.35, boarding department \$2,307.36, improvements and repairs \$361.02, gratuities \$844.40, salaries \$2,765, sundries not included in classified accounts \$4.25, total expenditures \$6,355.38; appropriations, by the Society \$1,025, by the Woman's Society of Boston \$800, by the Trustees \$580, by the Chicago Society \$360, total \$2,765; enrollment, males 91, females 78, total 169; average attendance, day pupils 91, boarders 19, general average 110; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 23; preparing to teach, 8; preparing for the ministry, 1; receiving gratuity, 66; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$16.36, for school supplies only 67 cents, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$70.24; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$66.66.
- 3. Cherokee Academy, founded at Tahlequah, I. T., 1886, not incorporated; Rev. Daniel Rogers, Superintendent, and Prof. J. C. Park, Principal, 1896; teachers employed, 2; present estimated value of property \$5,000; no incumbrance; no floating debts; receipts, from tuition \$250.43. board \$535.65, sources not included in classified accounts \$117.34, total receipts \$903.42; expenditures, for school supplies \$64.28, boarding department \$492.46, improvements and repairs \$284.50, salaries \$1,200, sundries not included in classified accounts \$99.35, total expenditures \$2,041.24; appropriation, by the Society \$1,200; enrollment, males 54, females 47.

total 101; average attendance, day pupils 40, boarders 5, general average 45; receiving gratuities, 12; preparing to teach, 3; average cost per pupil, for instruction only \$26.12, for school supplies only 25 cents, for board, including all necessary labor in preparing it for use, \$54; for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$80.37.

4. Wichita Mission School, founded at Anadarko, Okla. Ter.; Rev. D. Noble Crane, Principal, 1894; teachers employed, 4; present estimated value of property \$4,000; no incumbrance; no floating debts; expended for teachers' salaries, by the Society \$300, by the Woman's Society of Boston \$700; students enrolled, males 10, females 13, total 23; average attendance, boarders 30; receiving systematic instruction in industrial work, 22; receiving gratuity, 44; conversions, 3; average cost for all expenses incurred in conducting the school, except special improvements, \$76.18.

CHINESE MISSION SCHOOLS.

Appropriations by the Society in California: Redlands, \$116.66; San Francisco, \$850.03; Oakland, \$283.34; Visalia, \$99.96. In Oregon: Albany, \$133.36; Portland, \$495. In Washington: Spokane, \$300. By the Woman's Society of Boston in California: Fresno, \$480; Sacramento, \$220; Butte City, Mont., \$300; New York City, N. Y., \$233.35.

SCHOOLS IN UTAH.

Appropriations by the Woman's Society of Boston: Provo, \$816.

SCHOOLS IN MEXICO.

Appropriations by the Woman's Society of Boston: International, \$444.09; Santa Rosa, \$177.66.

SCHOOLS IN NEW MEXICO.

Appropriation by the Woman's Society of Boston: Rinconada, \$775.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1896-97.

1. The enrollment of students for colored people was, males 2,210, females 2,826, total 5,036; the average number of boarders was 1,414, day pupils 1,685, general average 3,099. Of the number enrolled, 373 were studying for the ministry, 1,724 preparing to teach, 29 were in the teachers' professional course, 25 in the missionary training course, 39 in the nurse training course, and 1,787 received systematic instruction in some line of industrial work. The enrollment in schools for Indians was, 191 males, 169 females, total 360. Of this number 2 were studying for the ministry and 25 preparing to teach. The total enrollment in all the schools, both colored and Indian, was 5,396, and the total number of conversions during the year was 277.

- 2. There were employed in all of the 26 colored schools receiving help from the American Baptist Home Mission Society 247 teachers, 120 white, 127 colored; 103 of whom were males and 144 females. Of the male teachers 34 were white and 69 colored; of the female teachers 86 were white and 58 colored. In the 10 schools wholly or partially managed by the Home Mission Society there were 112 white and 42 colored teachers, but in those under the entire control and management of colored trustees there were 85 colored and 8 white.
- 3. The expenditure for the salary of teachers for the school year 1896-97 was as follows: The American Baptist Home Mission Society contributed for Negro schools \$52,599, Indian schools \$4,725, Chinese, Mormon and Mexican schools \$2,278.35; the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society of New England, Negro schools \$14,060, Indian schools \$1,900, Chinese and Mexican schools \$3,446.10; the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society of Chicago, Negro schools \$3,620, Indian schools \$720; the Women's Missionary Society of Michigan, Negro schools \$450, Indian schools \$200; the Women's Missionary. Union of Connecticut, Negro schools \$450; Trustees and special friends of the 10 Negro schools, managed by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, \$18,499.40; the John F. Slater Fund, \$9,500; the 16 schools controlled by Negro trustees, \$13,935.76; and trustees of Indian schools, \$580; making a total expenditure for teachers' salaries of \$126,963.61. Of this amount, \$113,114.16 were paid to teachers in colored schools, \$8,125 to teachers in Indian schools, and \$5,724.45 to teachers in schools for Chinese, Mormons and Mexicans.
- 4. The receipts from the colored people themselves for 1896-97 were as follows: From tuition fees \$21,446.82, from charge for board \$67,863.21, from old accounts \$5,274.87, from sources not designated in reports from schools \$3,039.46, from churches and individuals \$20,408.33, making a total of \$118,032.69. Of this amount, \$13,935.76 has been paid, as stated above in paragraph 3, on teachers' salaries, and the balance, \$104,096.93, has been expended for other current expenses, including board, school supplies, etc., by the President or Principal of each of the 26 schools, under the direction of the authorities of the institutions.
- 5. The American Baptist Home Mission Society contributed for the support of the colored schools in 1896-97, in addition to the \$52,599 paid on the salaries of teachers given above in paragraph 3, the sum of \$32,167.99, which was expended for buildings and other purposes, making the total contribution by the Society \$84,766.99; this amount, and the \$52,653.02 contributed by the other outside sources named above in paragraph 3, added to the \$118,032.69 contributed by the colored people, as given in paragraph 4, make a grand total of \$255,452.70; or, over a quarter of a million dollars expended in the education of the colored people in the schools helped by the Society during the school year 1896-97.

6. There are now 26 schools for colored people helped by the American Baptist Home Mission Society; 16 of which are under the entire control and management of Negro boards of trustees. In the other 10, the salaries of all of the teachers, amounting to \$86,118.40, are paid through the American Baptist Home Mission Society by the parties named above in paragraph 3. Of these 10 schools, Jackson College and Wayland Seminary have at present no board of trustees, and hence are managed from the office in New York. Each of the other 8 schools has a board of trustees composed of white and colored members, which is charged with the direct management of the institution, subject toapproval by the Executive Board of the Society. There are in all of these Boards 59 white and 23 colored members. The Society in 1896-97 contributed to these 10 schools for teachers' salaries \$43,299, and for building and other purposes \$32,167.99, making a total of \$75,466.99. The colored people, in addition to paying the charge made in these 10institutions for instruction, board, etc., have contributed for their support as follows: Churches and individuals, \$2,865.21; surplus from the schools, \$4,755.77; making a total of \$7,620.98, or an average per school of \$762.10. This amount falls far short of meeting the expense of necessary wear and tear to buildings, furniture, etc.

7. The 16 schools under the entire control and management of Negro boards of trustees consist of 3 holding College charters, and 13 Secondary or Academic schools. The aggregate salary of all of the teachers in these 16 schools in 1896-97 was \$44,827.46; of which the American Baptist Home Mission Society paid \$9,700, and the expenditure for board, school supplies and all other current expenses was \$39,569.89, making a total expenditure for 1896-97 of \$84,397.35. This amount provided but very meagrely for the support of the schools.

In all of these 16 schools the teachers receive very small salaries. Much smaller than their faithful services deserve. They work also under great disadvantages from the want of proper building accommodations, proper school furniture, apparatus and other necessary appliances. These conditions must be supplied before the teachers can be expected to do reasonably efficient work. This, however, demands that the Negro Baptists in the States where these schools are located give to them a far more generous financial support in the future than has been given to them in the past. Each of these 16 schools is subject to visitation by the Superintendent of Education, and is required to make the same financial and other reports to the office in New York as the schools under the more immediate control of the Home Mission Society.

Special attention is called to the tables following, which present in concise form a relative view of the teaching force, attendance, cost per pupil and sources of support of all the schools helped by the Society.

Table Showing Teaching Force, Average Attendance, Cost per Pupil and Sources of Support for Higher Schools for Colored People for the School Year 1896-97.

	Teachers Empl'v'd	B.A.	Average		AVERAGE THE EN	ENTIRE S	SCH00	L YEAR.		SOURCES OF	SUPPORT	AND AM	AMOUNT CO	CONTRIBUTED	TED BY	EACH.
NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	White.	Colored.	Boarders.		Instruction.	School Supplies.	Board, includ- ing Material and Prepara- tion	Total for all Expenses ex- cept Improve-	Home Mission Society and Slater Board,	Northern Women's Home Mission Societies.	Charges for Tuition and Board,	Old Accounts.	Sources not Designated in Reports.	White Churches and Ladividuals.	Churches and Churches and Ludividuals.	Total from all Sources.
Atlanta Baptist Col	9	9	57	38 63.	68	3.33	30.47	\$ 97.69	5,400	\$ 00	3,762.01	\$ 159.97	\$ 2,400.98	\$ 573.97	\$ 241.34	\$ 12,538.27
Alabama Baptist Uni.	62	6	43 13	133 20	.95	.36	33.74	55.05	1,300.	00 360 00	3,419.85	248.10	305.58		2,073.24	7,706.77
Arkansas Baptist Col	:	, :	:	88 17	.95	.34		18.29	850	00 650 00	659 50		1.10		2,478.18	4,638.78
Benedict College	o .	10	129 4	45 35.	11.	1.78	31.44	68.33	5,200.00	0 810.00	7,540.43	264.71	568.11	204.06	1,607.21	16,194.52
Bishop College	15	00	91 10	106 46	26	4.03	49.75	100.04	*7,614.00	0 1,500.00	8,102.20	132.75	350.50	1,265.19	184.81	19, '49.45
Hartshorn Mem. Col	-	7	57 1	13 61	.24	2.60	30.82	94.66	1,200.00	0 2,050.00	3,331.16	337.25	5,403.98	855.20	175.51	13,353.10
Jackson College	9	63	90	25 39	.78	3.99	21.88	65.65	3,775.00	0 800.00	5,890.59	72.00	354.55	419.04	51.88	11,363.06
Richmond Theo. Sem.	63	67	26 1	14 119	900.	.82	52.00	177.82	5,100.00	0	1,570.00		2,934.65	774.00	15.18	10,393.83
Roger Williams Uni	00	3 1	112 7	79 36	.90	.32	39.14	78.36	6,230.00	00.097	77.979.77	1,206.88	428.89	399.86	225.93	17,231.33
Shaw University	20	2	58 7	72 59	.63 2	.20	26.59	88.42	*9,430.00	089	.00 10,186.24	261.85	847.15	1,806.86	106.89	23,318.99
Spelman Seminary	35	2	202 164	46	.265	.09	24.70	76 05	*3,900.00	7,500.00	13,207.69	999.53	2,018.01	.01 2,265.00	214.46	30,131.69
State University	-	7	25 15	50 12	.50 1	.34	24.69	38.53	900.00	400.00	1,917.82	191.16	855.71		2,391.40	6,656.09
Wayland Seminary	7	60	95	29 42	286	. 29 3	34.76	77.63	4,550.00	720.00	4,451.35	506.53	340.11	362.91	12.00	10,942.96
Coneral Averages and Totals 115 (3 1.0	085 956	6 46	.312	.65	33.33	79.73	55,449.00	0 16,230.00	72,018.61	4,380.73	16,809.32	8,926.09	9,808.03	183,621.78

* The John F. Slater Board gave to Spelman Seminary \$5,000, Shaw University \$2,500, and Bishop College, \$2,000.

Table Showing Teaching Force, Average Attendance, Cost per Pupil and Sources of Support for Secondary Schools for Colored People for the School Year 1896-97.

	TEAC	TEACHERS EMPLOYED.	AVERAGE	LAGE.	AVERAGE	TIRE SCH	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL FOR ENTIRE SCHOOL TEAR.	FOR THE	SO	SOURCES	OF SUPPORT	ORT AND BY EA	F AND AMOUNT BY EACH.	CONTRIBUTED	SUTED
NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	White.	Colored.	Boardera.	Day Pupils.	Instruction.	School Supplies.	Board, including Material and Preparation.	Total for all Ex- penses except Improvements.	Home Mission Society and Slater Board.	Northern Wom- en's Home Mission Societies.	Charges for Tuition and Board.	Old Accounts.	Sources not Designated in Reports.	Colored Churches and Individuals.	Total from all Sources.
Bible and Normal Institute .		23	:	135	\$10.57	\$1.11	66	\$11.68	\$700	\$400	\$963.16		\$50.50	\$172.50	\$2,286.16
Coleman Academy	:	9	17.	52	20.66	.24	49.25	70.15	200	200	920.47	76.10	20.40	1,531.88	3,548.85
Dawes Academy	က	:	12	45	16.60	1	32.50	49.10	300	1,200	841.18	249.57	278.11	67.62	2,936.48
Florida Baptist Academy	:	7	24	57	32.18	2.86	37.61	72.65	200	:	1,898.92	18.75	627.15	1,605.03	4,649.85
Florida Institute	:	10	25	47	16.00	.57	12.03	28.60	200	:	1,080.10	46.90	5.70	1,548.30	3,181.00
Hearne Academy	:	20	29	22	1.75	09.	4.00	6.35	200	:	1,500.00	-	00.029	350.00	3,000.00
Houston Baptist Academy	:	8	19	44	20.33	1.89	31.10	53.32	200	400	1,636.70	63.75	102.15	331.55	3,034.15
Jeruel Academy	:	20	44	39	7.94	1.80		9.74	200	:	1,392.55	132.26	2.00	277.27	2,304.08
Spiller Academy	:	4	6	30	:	:	:	:	200	:	647.25	i		148.45	1,295.70
Virginia Seminary	:	10	72	130	4.21	1.52	21.11	26.34	1,000	:	2,794.01	184.96	57.92	1,102.31	5,139.20
Walker Institute	;	4	:	00	14.56	2.55	:	17.11	200	:	505.60	14.20	83.14	1,490.58	2,593.52
Waters Normal Institute	:	4	43	74	00.9	71.	12.25	18.42	009	200	985.05	92.65		666.20	2,843.90
Western College	:	9	35	46	25.47	2.20	39.71	67.38	006	:	2,136.43	15.00	i	1,308.61	4,360.04
Totals	20	64	329	729	14 69	1 41	26.69	35 94	7.500	3.000	17.301.42		894 14 1.877 07	10.600.30	41 179 93

CONCLUSION.

At the time of preparing this report the nation is just entering into a war with Spain, of uncertain duration. While the ultimate result can hardly be a matter of doubt, it is impossible to forecast its influence upon the business of the country, and especially upon the current and volume of beneficence. We express the ardent hope that that large body of constituents of The American Baptist Home Mission Society, who have for years shared its trials and triumphs, will not allow any temporary disturbance of their business affairs, occasioned by the war, to weaken their interest in the work of the Society or diminish their offerings to its treasury.

For sixty-six years the Society has been zealously at work assisting in the development upon this Continent of a Christian nation; a Protestant people. If the Society stands for anything, it stands for modern Protestant Christianity and Christian civilization. The country with which we are unhappily at war is, perhaps, the most conspicuous example at the present day of mediaeval, Roman Catholicism. The American Republic, on the other hand, represents the most advanced type of Protestant civilization. A more striking contrast could hardly be presented on the field of the wide world. Aside, therefore, from all patriotic considerations, the sympathy of Baptists must be profoundly enlisted in the triumph of the Republic.

That the nation is prepared for this severe ordeal, that it enters upon the struggle, not for conquest or revenge, but in the interest of humanity and freedom, and that in the conduct of the war it will be governed by regard for the most advanced international law, may be claimed without arrogance to be in no small degree the direct result of the labors of this and kindred societies.

T. J. MORGAN, Cor. Secretary.

A. S. Hobart, Chairman.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY FOR MISSIONS AND EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1898.

Contributions for Missions	\$205,007 70 12,144 53	\$217,152 23	
Legacies for Missions	\$38,291 65 3,250 00		
Total of General Contributions and Legacies, not in-		41,541 65	
cluding Contributions designated for Schools From Annuity Funds, released by Donor	\$5,000 00	\$258,693 88	
		13,000 00	\$271,693 88
From contributions for the Joint Debt			156,001 6:
SCHOOLS.		1	
Wayland Seminary, D. C.— Contributions for Wayland Seminary		\$690 00	
Richmond Theological Seminary, Va.— Contributions for Richmond Theological Seminary Specially Designated	\$2 51 287 50	290 01	
Hartshorn Memorial College, Va.— Contributions for Hartshorn Memorial College		2,187 50	
Shaw University, N. C.— Contributions for Shaw University Specially Designated	\$53 56 70 00	123 56	
Benedict College, S. C.— Contributions for Benedict College Specially Designated	\$50 00 5 00		
Surplus	1,023 85	1,078 85	
Spelman Seminary, Ga.— Contributions for Spelman Seminary Purchase of Land	\$7,470 32 8,134 75	15,605 07	
Atlanta Baptist College, Ga.— Contributions for Atlanta College Specially Designated	\$5 00 50 00		
Roger Williams University, Tenn.— Contributions for Roger Williams University Surplus	\$466 00 1,595 32		
		2,061 32	
Amount forward		\$22.001.21	\$427,695

Amount brought forward		\$22,091 31	\$427,695 50
SCHOOLS.—Continued.			
ackson College, Miss.— Contributions for Jackson College Surplus	\$800 00	2,900 00	
ndian University, Ind. Ter.— Contributions for Indian University		453 88	
Allendale School, S. C.— Contributions for Allendale School		87 50	
Florida Baptist Academy, Jacksonville, Fla.— Contributions for Florida Baptist Academy		1 00	
State University, Ky.— Contributions for State University		400 co	
Coleman Academy, La.— Contributions for Coleman Academy		500 00	
Wichita Baptist Mission School, Anadarko, O. T.— Contributions for Wichita Baptist Mission School		700 00	
Atoka Academy, Ind. Ter.— Contributions for Atoka Academy		755 56	
Dawes Academy, Ind. Ter.— Contributions for Dawes Academy		513 24	
Waters' Normal Institute, N. C.— Contributions for Waters' Normal Institute		575 ∞	
Mather School, S. C.— Contributions for Mather School		625 00	
Bible and Normal Institute, Tenn.— Contributions for Bible and Normal Institute		100 00	
Arkansas Baptist College, Ark.— Contributions for Arkansas Baptist College		462 48	
Houston Academy, Tex.— Contributions for Houston Academy		250 00	
Alabama Colored Baptist University, Ala.— Contributions for Selma University		50 00	
Chinese Schools, California— Contributions for Fresno School " " Sacramento School	\$480 00 280 00		
Amount forward		\$27.224.03	\$427,695

Amount brought forward		\$31,224 97	\$427,695 50
SCHOOLS.—Continued.			
Provo School, Utah— Contributions for Provo School		702.00	
Butte City School, Montana— Contributions for Butte City School		300 00	
Schools in Mexico— Contributions for International School	\$438 57 175 45	614 02	
Western College, Mo.— Contributions for Western College Specially Designated	\$27 80 3 00	20.90	
Virginia Seminary, Va.— Contributions for Virginia Seminary		30 80	
Rinconada and Velarde School, New Mex.— Contributions for Rinconada and Velarde School		670 00	
Virginia Union University, Va.— Contributions for Virginia Union University. Specially Designated. Total Receipts for Schools.	\$4.636 28 1,641 67	6,277 95	39,834 74
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Received from Sale of Real Estate " " Income from Permanent Trust Funds " " " Isaac Davis Fund " " Conditional Trust ".nds " " Interest and Dividends " " Home Mission Monthly " " Jubilee Volume		\$5,217 02 19,626 25 405 00 14,051 51 540 39 3,021 86	
" Church Edifice Funds, Share of Expenses			42,872 03 5,742 36
Total Amount Received			\$516,144 63
Debt of Society, April 1, 1898			13,846 30
			\$529,990 93

EXPENDITURES OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY FOR MISSIONS AND EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1898.

Missionaries, viz.:			
To the Fuglish Speaking		\$101,177 54	
" Scandinavians		26,085 00	
" Germans		13,384 71 7,524 69	
" French	的第三人称单数	7,524 09	
" Colored		7,885 93 7.356 43	
		7.350 43	
		4,597 91 8,927 94	
" Spanish		600 00	
Bohemians			
Portuguese		470 00 212 50	
Poles			
" Poles Italians		740 00 1,066 25	
" Jews		950 OI	
Jews		930 01	\$180,978 9
SCHOOLS.			
Wayland Seminary D. C			
Wayland Seminary, D. C.— Salary of Geo. R. Hovey, Principal	\$1,125 00		
" " Teachers	4,531 81		
Expenses	131 26		
Insurance	88 00	\$5,876 07	
	00 30		
Richmond Theological Seminary, Va,— Salary of Rev. C. H. Corey, D.D., Principal. " Teachers. Specially Designated for Students Expenses.			
Salary of Rev. C. H. Corey, D.D., Principal	\$1,500 00		
" " Teachers	2,584 00		
Specially Designated for Students	302 50		
Expenses	1,284 36		
Insurance	105 31	5,776 17	
Hartshorn Memorial College, Va.—			
Hartshorn Memorial College, Va.— Salary of Rev. L. B. Tefft, D.D , Principal " Teachers	\$1,200 00		
" " Teachers	2,150 00		
Insurance	234 50	3,584 50	
Shaw Hainemiter N. C.			The state of the
Solom of Charles F. Massers Dringing			
Shaw University, N. C.— Salary of Charles F. Meserve, Principal " Teachers.— Specially Designated for Students	\$2,000 00		
Specially Designated for Students	5,142 50		
Insurance	70 00		
	558 50	7,771 00	
Benedict College, S. C.—			A CONTRACTOR
Salary of Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D. Principal	\$1,500 00		Service and
" Teachers	3,900 00		
Teachers Specially Designated for Students	5 00		0.83
Expenses	117 48		
lusurance	25 00	5,547 48	The state of the
	-5 00	3,347 40	
Atlanta Baptist College, Ga.—		The second second	A 13 PS 18
Salary of Rev. George Sale, Principal	\$1,500 00	1000	1000
Salary of Rev. George Sale, Principal " Teachers Specially Designated for Students.	3,417 50		E SECOND
Specially Designated for Students	50 00		SHEET STATE
Tanamana .	1,367 34		
	78 50	6,413 34	
Spelman Seminary, Ga.— Salary of Miss H. E. Giles, Principal. " L. H. Upton, " Teachers Property Account—Purchase of Land.			
Salary of Miss H F Ciles Division			A STATE OF THE STA
" " " I H Unter "	\$800 00		D. M. C.
" L. H. Upton, " " Teachers Property Account—Purchase of Land	600 00		THE STATE OF
Property Account-Purchase of Land	6,066 31		
	8,134 75		
Insurance	84 05		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
	500 00		
		16,194 11	The same of the sa

Amount brought forward	1	\$51,162 67	\$180,978 9
SCHOOLS.—Continued.			
		100000	
oger Williams University, Tenn — Salary of Rev. Owen James, D.D., Principal " " Teachers	\$1,500 00		
Insurance	400 00	\$6 6ax as	
ackson College, Miss.—	4	\$6,621 00	
ckson College, Miss.— Salary of Rev. L. G. Barrett, Principal " " Teachers	3,275 00		
Insurance.	115 00	4,690 00	
Salary of Rev. N. Wolverton, Principal	\$1,500 00		
" " Teachers	4,072 50		
	300 03	5,873 35	
ndian University, Bacone, I. T.— Salary of J. H. Scott, Principal " " Teachers	\$833 30		
Expenses	922 54		
Insurance	31 25	4,497 09	
Salary of Rev. Geo. P. McKinney, Principal	\$31 28 93 84		
Insurance.	59 25	184 37	
lorida Baptist Academy, Fla Salary of Rev. N. W. Collier, Principal " Teachers	\$300 00		
Alabama Baptist Colored University, Ala.—		500 00	
Salary of Rev. C. S. Dinkins, D.D., Principal " Teachers	\$446 oo 876 oo		
Specially Designated for Students	50 00	1,372 00	
tate University, Ky.— Salary of Rev. C. L. Purce, Principal " Teachers	\$196 62		
	870 00	1,066 62	
Waters' Normal Institute, N. C.— Salary of Rev. C. S. Brown, Principal. " Teachers	\$549 96 574 94		
Mather School, S. C.— Salary of Teachers	\$400 00	1,124 90	
Allendale School, S. C.— Salary of Teachers	\$312 50	400 00	
Bible and Normal Institute, Tenn.— Salary of Teachers	\$800 00	312 50	
Coleman Academy, La.— Salary of Prof. O. L. Coleman, Principal " " Teachers	\$400 00 600 00	800 0	
- Cacinos		1,000 0	0
Amount forward		\$79,604 5	\$180,978

Amount brought forward		\$79,604 50	\$180,978 91
SCHOOLS.—Continued.			
Houston Academy, Tex.— Salary of Rev. J. H. Garnett, Principal	\$350 00	\$600 00	
Hearne Academy, Tex.— Salary of Rev. J. F. Anderson, Principal " Teachers	\$356 22 143 72	499 94	
Virginia Seminary, Va.— Salary of Prof. G. W. Hayes, Principal. Expenses	\$1,000 00 1,589 85	2,589 85	
Jeruel Academy, Ga.— Salary of Prof. J. H. Brown, Principal " Teachers	\$300 00	500 00	
Walker Baptist Institute, Ga — Salary of Prof. G. A. Goodwin, Principal " Teachers	\$120 00	500 00	
Western College, Macon, Mo.— Salary of Prof. E. L. Scruggs, Principal " Teachers Specially Designated for Students	\$180 00 420 00 3 00	603 00	
Cherokee Academy, Ind. Ter.— Salary of Rev. J. C. Park, Principal " " Teachers	\$700 00 655 54	1,355 54	
Atoka Academy, Ind Ter.— Salary of Prof. E. H. Rishel, Principal. " " Teachers	\$800 00 1,025 08 54 00 2 08		
Dawes Academy, Ind. Ter.— Salary of Teachers.	\$430 14	430 14	
Wichita Baptist Mission, Anadarko, O. T.— Salary of Teachers	\$1,000 00	1,000 0	
Arkansas Baptist College, Ark.— Salary of Rev. J. A. Booker, Principal " " Teachers	\$425 00 700 06		5
Virginia Union University, Va.— Expense "Purchase of Land "Rev. J. W. Kirby	\$845 23 500 00 1,307 90		SA 2.22
Amount orward		\$93,342 3	\$180,978

Amount brought forward	1	\$93,342 32	\$180,978 91
SCHOOLS.—Continued.			
Chinese Schools, California.— Salary of Teachers at Fresno.	\$480 00		
" " " " Sacramento	280 00 550 02		
" " Oakland	500 00	1,810 02	
Spokane School, Wash.— Salary of Teacher		300 00	
Butte School, Mont.—			
Salary of Teacher		300 00	
Chinese Schools, Oregon— Salary of Teacher, Albany	50 00 80 00		
Provo School, Utah —		130 00	
Salary of Teachers		702 00	
Velarde School, New Mexico— Salary of Teachers		900 00	
Schools in Mexico—	\$400 31		
International School, Salary of Teachers Expenses Santa Rosa, Salary of Teachers	29 26 175 45		
Spiller Academy, Va.—		614 02 500 00	
Salary of Teachers		500 00	
Expenses of Rev. W. G. Parks		226 76	\$98,825 12
Total Expenditure for Schools			ф90,025 1
SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S			
DEPARTMENT.			
Rev. T. J. Morgan, D.D., Cor. Sec., Salary	12.11	\$4,000 00	
William P. Plant, Asst. Treasurer, Salary Expenses		2,500 00 13 34	
Assistant Secretary and Clerks at the Rooms		6,937 23	13,598 0
Amount forward	Nagit 16		\$293,402 1
Name of the Control o	mark gall		

Amount brought forward	Section Section		\$293,402 10
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS.			
ev. H. L. Morehouse, D.D., Field Sec., Salary	\$4,000 00		
Traveling and Incidental Expenses	341 50	\$4,341 50	
Traveling and Incidental Expenses	3,000 00	3.808 24	
Rev. Wm. M. Haigh, D.D., Supt. Miss., Salary	2,000 00		
Traveling and Incidental Expenses	691 67	2,691 67	
tev. H. L. Morehouse, D.D., Field Sec., Salary. Traveling and Incidental Expenses. Lev. M. MacVicar, LL.D., Supt. Ed'n, Salary. Traveling and Incidental Expenses. Lev. Wm. M. Haigh, D.D., Supt. Miss., Salary. Traveling and Incidental Expenses. Lev. H. C. Woods, D.D., Supt. Miss., Salary. Traveling and Incidental Expenses.	492 59	2,492 59	
DISTRICT SECRETARIES.			13,334 00
Rev. F. T. Hazlewood, D.D., Salary	\$2,000 00		
Expanses of District	825 94	\$2,825 94	
Rev. E. B. Palmer, D.D., Salary. Expenses of Di-trict	2,000 00	2,882 43	
Expenses of District	882 43 1,700 00	2,002 43	
Expenses of District	826 85	2,526 85	
Rev. Dwight Spencer, D.D., Salary	750 00 189 53	939 53	
Expenses of District	1,800 (0	939 33	
Expenses of District	542 98 1,800 00	2,342 98	
Rev. N. B. Rairden, Salary	973 02	2,773 02	
Rev. J. B. Thomas, Salary	2,000 00		
Expenses of District	863 55	2,863 55	
Rev. C. A. Wooddy, Salary Expenses of District	600 00	798 24	
Rev. W. E. Powell, Salary	1,050 00		
Expenses of District	406 17	1,456 17	
Rev. S. C. Fulmer, Salary Expenses of District	752 33	1,952 33	
	70 35		21,361 04
PUBLICATION ACCOUNT.			
Home Mission Monthly		RADE CO	3,493 54
EXPENSE ACCOUNT.			
Rent		\$3,325 00	
Printing and Stationery Postage		2.551 41	
Anniversary Expenses		884 14	
Incidental Expenses		324 83 1,953 80	
		1,194 13	
Home Mission Fchoes		223 41 1,196 42 830 65	
Legal Expenses Joint Debt—Sundry Expenses			
Legal Expenses Joint Debt—Sundry Expenses Annual Report		830 05	CALL STORY OF THE
Legal Expenses Joint Debt—Sundry Expenses Annual Report Office Furniture Interest		53 00	
Legal Expenses Joint Debt—Sundry Expenses Annual Report		53 00 6,518 34 5 70	
Legal Expenses Joint Debt—Sundry Expenses Annual Report Office Furniture Interest		53 00 6,518 34	
Legal Expenses Joint Debt—Sundry Expenses Annual Report Office Furniture Interest Insurance MISCELLANEOUS. Annuitants		53 00 6,518 34 5 70	
Legal Expenses Joint Debt—Sundry Expenses Annual Report Office Furniture Interest Insurance MISCELLANEOUS. Annuitants		53 00 6,518 34 5 70 \$20,488 72 1,500 00	19,060 8
Legal Expenses Joint Debt—Sundry Expenses Annual Report Office Furniture Interest Insurance MISCELLANEOUS. Annuitants Special Appropriation James M. Whitehead		53 00 6,518 34 5 70 \$20,488 72 1,500 00	19,060 8
Legal Expenses Joint Debt — Sundry Expenses Annual Report Office Furniture Interest Insurance MISCELLANEOUS. Annuitants Special Appropriation James M. Whitehead Expense of Real Estate.		53 00 6,518 34 5 70 \$20,488 72	19,060 8
Legal Expenses Joint Debt—Sundry Expenses Annual Report Office Furniture Interest Insurance MISCELLANEOUS. Annuitants Special Appropriation James M. Whitehead		53 00 6,518 34 5 70 \$20,488 72 1,500 00	19,060 8 24,668 8
Legal Expenses Joint Debt—Sundry Expenses Annual Report Office Furniture Interest Insurance MISCELLANEOUS. Annuitants Special Appropriation James M. Whitehead Expense of Real Estate Debt of the Society April 1st, 1897 Total Expenditures.		53 00 6,518 34 5 70 \$20,488 72 1,500 00	19,060 8 24,668 8 148,828 5
Legal Expenses Joint Debt—Sundry Expenses Annual Report Office Furniture Interest Insurance MISCELLANEOUS. Annuitants Special Appropriation James M. Whitehead Expense of Real Estate Debt of the Society April 1st, 1897		\$20,488 72 1,500 00 1,980 16	19,060 8

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR CHURCH EDIFICE WORK

CHURCH EDIFICE BENEVOLENT FUND: RECEIPTS.	A	A 70
ontributions for the Year	\$4,647 95	
egacies	1,500 0	
nterest from Investments	8,336 84	
Come from Real Estate	1,414 28	\$15,899 0
	ALCOHOLD TO	\$15,099 0
ifts returned by Churches:		
Skiddy, Kansas.	\$25 00	
Vilas, S. D.	350 00	
		375 0
Total Amount Received		\$16.274 0
alance, April 1, 1897		8.361 1
		\$ 4,635 1
CHURCH EDIFICE BENEVOLENT FUND: EXPENDITURES.		
ifts to the following Churches:		
Arizona, Prescott	\$100 00	
California, Anderson Valley	100 00	
" Corning	125 00	
" Covello, Round Valley " Fresno	100 00	
" Golden Gate	500 CO 400 OO	
" Los Angeles—2d	262 50	
" Bethel	400 00	
" San Francisco—Swede	900 00	
Colorado, Denver. Calvary	1,000 00	
* Rocky Ford	200 00	
Idaho, Moscow	50 00	
" Davis	300 00	
" Newata	100 00	
" Wagoner	200 00	
Iowa, Cedar Rapids	50 CO	
" Thompson" " Udell	200 00	
" Udell" Wilton Junction	200 00	
Kansas, Centralia, Colored.	150 00	
* " Dodge City	150 00	
" Lyndon	150 00	
" Moran	100 00	
* " North Lawrence, Colored	150 00	
Amount forward	\$4,987 50	
	1000	
	7 7 5 5 6 6 6 6	

CHURCH EDIFICE BENEVOLENT FUND EXPENDITURES.—Continued.		
Amount brought forward	\$4,987 50	
Massachusetts, New Bedford, Portuguese	\$750 00	
*Michigan Iron Mountain Swede	500 00	
" Cullivan	150 00	
*Minnesota Cokato Swede	300 00	
" Milaca Swede	200 00	
" Minneota	200 00	
94 Philbrook	50 00	
* " Reynolds Swede	100 00	
Unsala Swede	100 00	
Missouri, Kansas City, German	500 00	
*Montana Anaconda	500 00	
Nebraska, Falls City	70 00	
* Farnam	150 00	
" Hebron	200 00	
Nelson	50 00	
" South Omaha, Swede	150 00	
*New Hampshire, Concord, Swede	100 00	
*North Carolina, Oxford, Colored	50 00	
North Dakota, Berlin, German	400 00	
* Langdon	200 00	
Oklahoma, Kingfisher	460 00	
" Shawnee	500 00	
" Watonga, Cheyennes and Arapahoes	450 00	
" Woodward	100 00	
Oregon, Pertland, Calvary Church	203 00	
" German	1,000 00	
" Salt Creek, German	150 00	
South Dakota, Berton, Norwegian	200 00	
" Bradley	200 00	
Washington, North Bend	150 00	
* " North Spokane	500 00	
" Quartermaster, Berton Church	100 00	
" Rolling Bay, NorDane	50 00	
" Seattle, First Church	1,000 00	
" NorDane	597 87	
" Tekoa	81 61	
West Virginia, Beckley	200 00	
" Henry	300 00	
Wisconsin, Blair	400 00	
" Silver Lake	400 00	
Canada, Chilliwach, B. C	100 00	
" Morden, Manitoba, German	300 00	
" Plum Couley, Manitoba, German	300 CO	
" Wetaskiwin, N. W. Ter., German	200 00	
Total Amount of Gifts		\$18,649 98
Expenses, Salaries	\$600 00	
" Chapel Day	391 13	
Insurance	14 00	
" General Fund, Pro-rata expenses	2,871 18	3,876 31
Total Expenditures	THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 1	œ
Total Expenditures Balance in Treasury, April 1, 1898		\$22,526 29
7,		

^{*}Also a Loan from the Loan Fund.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR CHURCH EDIFICE WORK .- Continued.

CHURCH EDIFICE LOAN FUND: RECEIPTS.	-	
Contributions	\$499 68	
Legacy	500 00	
Loans Repaid Interest Received	7,122 30	
Interest Acceived	7,024 77	
Interest on Deposits Transferred from Church Edifice Benevolent Fund	71 89	
" " Conditional Trust Funds	5,000 00	
Conditional Trust Funds	5,000 00	\$25,168 6
Balance, April 1, 1897		2,512 10
		\$27,680 83
CHURCH EDIFICE LOAN FUND: EXPENDITURES.	1	
Loans to the following Churches: Arizona, Phœnix	\$500 00	
Florida, De Land, Colored	400 00	
Indian Territory, Four-Mile Branch.	200 00	
Iowa, Brayton	275 00	*
*Kansas, Dodge City	100 00	
* " No. Lawrence, Colored	300 00	
Massachusetts, Lowell, French	400 00	
*Michigan, Iron Mountain, Swede	1,000 00	
" Ludington	160 00	
*Minnesota, Cokato, Swede	600 00	
* " Reynolds, Swede	100 00	
" Balaton	37 70	
*Montana, Anaconda	500 00	
Nebraska, La Clede, Swede	400 00	
'New Hampshire, Concord, Swede	300 00	
North Dakota, Fairmount	325 00	
" Hillsboro, Norwegian	500 00	
* Langdon	200 00	
Oklahoma Ter., Guthrie	500 CO	
Pennsylvania, Warren, Swede	500 00	
Pennsylvania, Warren, Swede	100 00	
Collax	300 00	
North Spokane	500 00	
Tacoma, Scandinavian	1,750 00	
Spokane	4,950 00	
Wisconsin, Baron	300 00	
Wisconsin, Daron	300 00	\$20,197 70
Total Amount of Loans		4-51-57
Amount paid Annuitants	\$767 61	
Insurance of Sundry Churches	154 64	
Expenses, Salaries	600 00	
" Incidental	75 04	
" General Fund Pro-rata Expense	2,871 18	
		4,467 8
Total Expenditures		\$24,665 5
Balance in the Treasury, April 1, 1897		3,015 2
		E 69- 0
		\$27,680 8

^{*} Also a Donation from the Benevolent Fund.

PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY.

I .- PERMANENT TRUST FUNDS.

The Society has received the following funds, which it holds in trust, using only the interest:

only the interest.	CENEDAL	DIIDDOCEC	
FOR		PURPOSES.	
Allen, Jonas	\$100 00	Hoyt, Joseph B	25,000 00
	5,000 00	John, Lizzie J., Memorial	1,000 00
Anderson, David	1,000 00	Kelly, Chloe M	500 00
Axtell, Mrs. H. E	311 11	Kendall, Horace	1,000 00
Bailey, David	1,055 00	Lees, Wm. B	950 00
Barker, Wm E	100 00	Littler, Nathan	3,874 68
Barney, Nancy Porter, Me-		Logan, John	400 00
morial	5,000 00	Merrick, Austin	22,775 00
	1,000 00	Norcross, S. W	500 00
Blain, John		Noyes, Mary	1,000 00
	7,000 00		1,000 00
Brimhall, Permelia	1,572 99	Pease, Nancy P	
Brockett, E. J.	1,000 00		1,000 00
Butler, Charles S	1,000 00	Roberts, Elizabeth	3,000 00
	10,000 00	Rockwell, Rufus	451 80
Carleton, Younglove	830 21	Rogers, Elizabeth W	500 00
Cheever, Wm	7,657 82	Rogers, Anna	500 00
Corry, Aaron	1,480 81	Russell, P. R	2,700 00
Darling, Henry	1,000 00	Ruth, Mordecai T	5,242 68
Davis, Isaac	10,100 00	Selleck, Levi	1,000 00
Dunbar, Robert	500 00	Sherman, Geo. J	1,000 00
Eldridge, Lyman	75 00	Swaim, Mary A. N	9,400 00
Fay, Mrs. L. R. B	4,189 61	Thorn, Mrs. John, Memorial.	5,000 00
Fisk, Theron	2,500 00	Tripp, Susan	500 00
Flint, Harriet N	5,000 00	Van Husan, C., Memorial	2,000 00
Frazer Fund	3,500 00	Wickens, George	500 00
Frisbie, Sarah M	1,000 00	Woods, John	1,922 19
Giddings, Mrs. Lovina	600 00	Woolverton, Geo. A	5,000 00
Glover, Henry R	5,000 00	t——	2,000 00
Ham, Wm	100 00		
Howard, Harry H	100 00	9	5197,498 90
			-91145-)-
	SCHOOLS .	AND EDUCATION.	
Bostwick, J. A	\$6,000 00	Smith, S. F	1,000 00
Bradford, S. S	1,000 00		1,400 00
Colby, Emily S	200 00	Union Professorship	7,228 41
Marston, S. W	1,000 00	Waterhouse, C. W	1,000 00
Endowment of Schools, viz.:		Roger Williams Univ.:	
Atlanta Baptist College	5 00	Endowment	3,850 96
Ripley, Mrs. A. O	1,000 00	Champney, Sarah H	500 00
Benedict College	56,937 60	t — —	200 00
Indian University	1,626 02		
Jackson College	476 25		25,588 02
Richmond Theo. Sem.:	4/0 =3	Buss, Harriet M	350 00
Colby, Emily S	500 00		5.000 00
Hoyt, J. B	25,000 00		3.000 00
Library Fund			20.00
Reed, Susan C., Scholar-	3,220 50		20 00
ship	T 000 0	Monroe, Mary E	5 000 00
Rockefeller, J. D	1,000 0		800 00
J. D	25,000 0		

Endowment 19,040 33	•••••	1,500	0
C M M *			15
Gray, M. M		\$196,593	O
FOR CHURCH EDIFICE WORK.			
Bostwick, J. A	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. \$6,000	0
FOR MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES.			
	1,000 00	2,000	0
			-
Total of Permanent Trust Funds	89,766 09	\$402,091	9
Increase, as follows:			
Endowment of Richmond Theo. Sem \$10 00			
Deficult College 3, 332 22			
" Spelman Seminary 16 00 " Indian University 20 00			
" Wayland Seminary 300 00			
Bailey, David			
Buss, Harriette M			
Flint, Harriet N			
Ruth, Mordecai T 5,242 68			
†——— 2,000 00	17,325 90		
	-113-3 7-		
Total\$	407,091 99		
Amount transferred to Conditional and Annuity			
Funds \$2,000 00			
Funds \$2,000 00	£ 000 CO		
Funds \$2,000 00	5,000 co		
Funds \$2,000 00	5,000 co	402,091	9
Total Fund April 1st, 1898		402,091	9
Total Fund April 1st, 1898. The above funds are invested as follows: First Mortgages on Real Estate in New York and Brooklyn.\$		402,091	9
Total Fund April 1st, 1898. The above funds are invested as follows: First Mortgages on Real Estate in New York and Brooklyn.\$ Mortgages elsewhere.	294,885 33		9
Total Fund April 1st, 1898. The above funds are invested as follows: First Mortgages on Real Estate in New York and Brooklyn.\$ Mortgages elsewhere. Railroad Bonds and Stock, invested by Donors	294,885 33 37,000 00 8,300 00		9
Total Fund April 1st, 1898. The above funds are invested as follows: First Mortgages on Real Estate in New York and Brooklyn.\$ Mortgages elsewhere. Railroad Bonds and Stock, invested by Donors	294,885 33 37,000 00 8,300 00 51,845 00		9
Total Fund April 1st, 1898. The above funds are invested as follows: First Mortgages on Real Estate in New York and Brooklyn.\$ Mortgages elsewhere. Railroad Bonds and Stock, invested by Donors	294,885 33 37,000 00 8,300 00		9
Total Fund April 1st, 1898. The above funds are invested as follows: First Mortgages on Real Estate in New York and Brooklyn.\$ Mortgages elsewhere. Railroad Bonds and Stock, invested by Donors	294,885 33 37,000 00 8,300 00 51,845 00 10,061 66		
Total Fund April 1st, 1898. The above funds are invested as follows: First Mortgages on Real Estate in New York and Brooklyn.\$ Mortgages elsewhere. Railroad Bonds and Stock, invested by Donors Bank and other Stock and Bonds, invested by Donors Cash in Treasury	294,885 33,37,000 00 8,300 00 51,845 00 10,061 66		
Total Fund April 1st, 1898. The above funds are invested as follows: First Mortgages on Real Estate in New York and Brooklyn.\$ Mortgages elsewhere. Railroad Bonds and Stock, invested by Donors. Bank and other Stock and Bonds, invested by Donors. Cash in Treasury. II.—CONDITIONAL AND ANNUITY FUND	294,885 33 37,000 00 8,300 00 51,845 00 10,061 66	\$402,091	9
Total Fund April 1st, 1898. The above funds are invested as follows: First Mortgages on Real Estate in New York and Brooklyn.\$ Mortgages elsewhere. Railroad Bonds and Stock, invested by Donors Bank and other Stock and Bonds, invested by Donors Cash in Treasury II.—CONDITIONAL AND ANNUITY FUND 1st. Annuity Funds.—Donations upon which semi-and during life, either to the donor or to such person or obj	294,885 33 37,000 00 8,300 00 51,845 00 10,061 66	\$402,091 ties are p	9 ai
The above funds are invested as follows: First Mortgages on Real Estate in New York and Brooklyn.\$ Mortgages elsewhere. Railroad Bonds and Stock, invested by Donors Bank and other Stock and Bonds, invested by Donors Cash in Treasury II.—CONDITIONAL AND ANNUITY FUND 1st. Annuity Funds.—Donations upon which semi-and during life, either to the donor or to such person or objectional conditional Funds.—Donations held temporarily in the semi-analysis of the semi-a	294,885 33 37,000 00 8,300 00 51,845 00 10,061 66	\$402,091 ties are p donor n	9 ai
Total Fund April 1st, 1898 The above funds are invested as follows: First Mortgages on Real Estate in New York and Brooklyn.\$ Mortgages elsewhere Railroad Bonds and Stock, invested by Donors Bank and other Stock and Bonds, invested by Donors Cash in Treasury II.—CONDITIONAL AND ANNUITY FUND 1st. Annuity Funds.—Donations upon which semi-anduring life, either to the donor or to such person or objections imposed by the donors.	294,885 33 37,000 00 8,300 00 51,845 00 10,061 66	\$402,091 ties are p donor n	9 aid aid to
Total Fund April 1st, 1898. The above funds are invested as follows: First Mortgages on Real Estate in New York and Brooklyn.\$ Mortgages elsewhere. Railroad Bonds and Stock, invested by Donors. Bank and other Stock and Bonds, invested by Donors. Cash in Treasury II.—CONDITIONAL AND ANNUITY FUND Ist. Annuity Funds.—Donations upon which semi-aniduring life, either to the donor or to such person or objectional Europe 2d. Conditional Funds.—Donations held temporarily is 2,000 00 3,000 00 3,000 00	294,885 33 37,000 00 8,300 00 51,845 00 10,061 66	\$402,091 ties are p donor n	9 aid to

Amount h	orought forw	ard !	\$441,710 41
Transferred to General Fund	during the		
of Donors		\$5,000 00	
Transferred to General Fund	during the	year by death	
of AnnuitantsAmount charged to Suspense	Account	8,400 00	13 600 00
Amount charged to Suspense	Account	200 00	13,600 00
Annuity Fund		\$398,198 41 29,912 00 \$428,110 41	
Total Fund, April 1, 1898	8		\$428,110 41
Net gain			64,573 31
These funds are invested	as follows,	viz.:	
Cash in Depositories	state iii ive	w York and Brooklyn, and	\$287 484 81
Mortgages elsewhere			5 6,000 00
Real Estate and Notes			
Suspense Account			53,249 62 11,212 21
Bank and other Stock Invest	ed by Donor	rs \$8 662 75)	16
Suspense Account		11,500 00	20,163 75
			\$428,110 4
The following list gives funds:		of donors who have contribute funds.	ated to these
Allen, Jonathan L	\$1,947 10	Gray, Martin E	61,002 66
Ambler, Mrs. A. T.	9,500 00	Gray, Mrs. Mercy M	43,377
Andrews, Mrs. Perses	500 00	Greene, J. Ashton	5,000 0
Ashley, Miss L. M	400 00	Grow, Rev. W. B	100 0
Barton, Mrs. Belinda		Hale David	
Bell, Miss Minerva	2,002 90 500 00	Hale, David	5,000 0 1,600 0
Boardman, Mrs. M. O	_	Hall Mrs I ncetto	400 0
Brown, Mrs. Lura K:	500 00 1,000 00	Hall, Mrs. Lucetta Harbig, Mrs. Mary E	1,000 0
Brown, Mrs. Samuel N	1,000 00	Hardin, Mrs. Florence J.	1,000 0
Boynton, Mrs. H. D		fraidin, sirs. Florence J	100 0
		Harris Mrs Mary D	
	486 10	Harris, Mrs. Mary D	1,000 0
Carr, Miss Ann Alila	500 00	Hawkins, William	1,000 0 12,000 0
Carr, Miss Ann Alila Chilson, Gardner	500 00 26,666 66	Hawkins, William Henderson, Mrs. R	1,000 0 12,000 0 1,000 0
Carr, Miss Ann Alila Chilson, Gardner	500 00 26,666 66 500 00	Hawkins, William Henderson, Mrs. R Henrich, A	1,000 0 12,000 0 1,000 0 2,000 0
Carr, Miss Ann Alila Chilson, Gardner Corey, Charles H Crawford, Mrs. A. B	500 00 26,666 66 500 00 40 00	Hawkins, William Henderson, Mrs. R Henrich, A Herrick, Mrs. M. B	1,000 0 12,000 0 1,000 0 2,000 0 \$300 0
Carr, Miss Ann Alila Chilson, Gardner Corey, Charles H Crawford, Mrs. A. B Crosby, Mrs. Sarah Ford	500 00 26,666 66 500 00 40 00 250 00	Hawkins, William Henderson, Mrs. R Henrich, A Herrick, Mrs. M. B Hitchcock, Titus L	1,000 0 12,000 0 1,000 0 2,000 0 \$300 0 500 0
Carr, Miss Ann Alila Chilson, Gardner Corey, Charles H Crawford, Mrs. A. B Crosby, Mrs. Sarah Ford Crowell, Mrs. M. E	500 00 26,666 66 500 00 40 00 250 00 500 00	Hawkins, William Henderson, Mrs. R Henrich, A Herrick, Mrs. M. B Hitchcock, Titus L Homan, Miss Sarah A	1,000 0 12,000 0 1,000 0 2,000 0 \$300 0 500 0 1,274 7
Carr, Miss Ann Alila Chilson, Gardner Corey, Charles H Crawford, Mrs. A. B Crosby, Mrs. Sarah Ford Crowell, Mrs. M. E Darrow, Mrs. H. E Davis, Mrs. B, M	500 00 26,666 66 500 00 40 00 250 00 500 00 55 50	Hawkins, William Henderson, Mrs. R Henrich, A Herrick, Mrs. M. B Hitchcock, Titus L Homan, Miss Sarah A Howe, Wm	1,000 0 12,000 0 1,000 0 2,000 0 \$300 0 500 0 1,274 7 3,000 6
Carr, Miss Ann Alila Chilson, Gardner Corey, Charles H Crawford, Mrs. A. B Crosby, Mrs. Sarah Ford Crowell, Mrs. M. E Darrow, Mrs. H. E Davis, Mrs. B. M Davis, Ely	26,666 66 500 00 40 00 250 00 500 00 55 50 500 00	Hawkins, William Henderson, Mrs. R Henrich, A Herrick, Mrs. M. B Hitchcock, Titus L Homan, Miss Sarah A Howe, Wm Huff, Miss Elizabeth	1,000 0 12,000 0 1,000 0 2,000 0 \$300 0 500 0 1,274 7 3,000 6
Carr, Miss Ann Alila Chilson, Gardner Corey, Charles H Crawford, Mrs. A. B Crosby, Mrs. Sarah Ford Crowell, Mrs. M. E Darrow, Mrs. H. E Davis, Mrs. B. M Davis, Ely Doty, Mrs. Rachel L	500 00 26,666 66 500 00 40 00 250 00 500 00 55 50	Hawkins, William Henderson, Mrs. R Henrich, A Herrick, Mrs. M. B Hitchcock, Titus L Homan, Miss Sarah A Howe, Wm Huff, Miss Elizabeth Huntley, Will am E	1,000 0 12,000 0 1,000 0 2,000 0 \$300 0 500 0 1,274 7 3,000 6 500 0 8,000 0
Carr, Miss Ann Alila Chilson, Gardner Corey, Charles H Crawford, Mrs. A. B Crosby, Mrs. Sarah Ford Crowell, Mrs. M. E Darrow, Mrs. H. E Davis, Mrs. B. M Davis, Ely Doty, Mrs. Rachel L Dyer, Mrs. Lucy D	500 00 26,666 66 500 00 40 00 250 00 500 00 55 50 500 00 7,000 00	Hawkins, William Henderson, Mrs. R Henrich, A Herrick, Mrs. M. B Hitchcock, Titus L Homan, Miss Sarah A Howe, Wm Huff, Miss Elizabeth Huntley, Will am E Hurlin, Rev. Wm	1,000 0 12,000 0 2,000 0 \$300 0 500 0 1,274 7 3,000 6 8,000 0
Carr, Miss Ann Alila Chilson, Gardner Corey, Charles H Crawford, Mrs. A. B Crosby, Mrs. Sarah Ford Crowell, Mrs. M. E Darrow, Mrs. H. E Davis, Mrs. B. M Davis, Ely Doty, Mrs. Rachel L Dyer, Mrs. Lucy D Edwards, P. M	500 00 26,666 66 500 00 40 00 250 00 500 00 55 50 500 00 7,000 00 500 00	Hawkins, William Henderson, Mrs. R Henrich, A Herrick, Mrs. M. B Hitchcock, Titus L Homan, Miss Sarah A Howe, Wm Huff, Miss Elizabeth Huntley, Will am E Hurlin, Rev. Wm Jones, Mrs. J. N	1,000 0 12,000 0 2,000 0 \$300 0 500 0 1,274 7 3,000 6 8,000 0 500 0 2,500 0
Carr, Miss Ann Alila Chilson, Gardner Corey, Charles H Crawford, Mrs. A. B Crosby, Mrs. Sarah Ford Crowell, Mrs. M. E. Darrow, Mrs. H. E. Davis, Mrs. B. M Davis, Ely Doty, Mrs. Rachel L Dyer, Mrs. Lucy D Edwards, P. M Erwin, Mrs. Keziah	\$00 00 26,666 66 \$00 00 40 00 250 00 \$00 00 \$55 50 \$00 00 7,000 00 \$00 00	Hawkins, William Henderson, Mrs. R Henrich, A Herrick, Mrs. M. B Hitchcock, Titus L Homan, Miss Sarah A Howe, Wm Huff, Miss Elizabeth Huntley, Will am E Hurlin, Rev. Wm Jones, Mrs. J. N Kelsay, Miss D. Eliza	1,000 0 12,000 0 1,000 0 2,000 0 \$300 0 500 0 8,000 0 500 0 2,500 0 2,500 0
Carr, Miss Ann Alila Chilson, Gardner Corey, Charles H Crawford, Mrs. A. B Crosby, Mrs. Sarah Ford Crowell, Mrs. M. E Darrow, Mrs. H. E Davis, Mrs. B. M Davis, Ely Doty, Mrs. Rachel L Dyer, Mrs. Lucy D Edwards, P. M Erwin, Mrs. Keziah Fish, Mrs. Ada B	500 00 26,666 66 500 00 40 00 250 00 500 00 55 50 500 00 7,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00	Hawkins, William Henderson, Mrs. R Henrich, A Herrick, Mrs. M. B Hitchcock, Titus L Homan, Miss Sarah A Howe, Wm Huff, Miss Elizabeth Huntley, Will am E Hurlin, Rev. Wm Jones, Mrs. J. N Kelsay, Miss D. Eliza Kendrick, Mrs. Deborah S.	1,000 0 12,000 0 1,000 0 2,000 0 \$300 0 500 0 8,000 0 2,500 0 2,500 0 2,500 0 500 0
Carr, Miss Ann Alila Chilson, Gardner Corey, Charles H Crawford, Mrs. A. B Crosby, Mrs. Sarah Ford Crowell, Mrs. M. E Darrow, Mrs. H. E Davis, Mrs. B. M Davis, Ely Doty, Mrs. Rachel L Dyer, Mrs. Lucy D Edwards, P. M Erwin, Mrs. Keziah Fish, Mrs. Ada B Fiske, Miss Grace	500 00 26,666 66 500 00 40 00 250 00 500 00 7,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 100 00	Hawkins, William Henderson, Mrs. R Henrich, A Herrick, Mrs. M. B Hitchcock, Titus L Homan, Miss Sarah A Howe, Wm Huff, Miss Elizabeth Huntley, Will am E Hurlin, Rev. Wm Jones, Mrs. J. N Kelsay, Miss D. Eliza Kendrick, Mrs. Deborah S Kennard, Miss Harriet C. Kingsley, C. W	1,000 0 12,000 0 1,000 0 2,000 0 \$300 0 500 0 1,274 7 3,000 6 500 0 2,500 0 2,500 0 1,000 0
Carr, Miss Ann Alila Chilson, Gardner Corey, Charles H Crawford, Mrs. A. B Crosby, Mrs. Sarah Ford Crowell, Mrs. M. E Darrow, Mrs. H. E Davis, Mrs. B, M Davis, Ely Doty, Mrs. Rachel L Dyer, Mrs. Lucy D Edwards, P. M Erwin, Mrs. Keziah Fish, Mrs. Ada B Fiske, Miss Grace Foster, Mrs. M. S	\$00 00 26,666 66 \$00 00 40 00 250 00 \$55 50 \$00 00 \$7,000 00 \$1,000 00 \$1,000 00 \$1,000 00 \$1,000 00 \$1,000 00 \$1,000 00 \$2,000 00 \$3,000 00 \$3,000 00 \$3,000 00	Hawkins, William Henderson, Mrs. R Henrich, A Herrick, Mrs. M. B Hitchcock, Titus L Homan, Miss Sarah A Howe, Wm Huff, Miss Elizabeth Huntley, Will am E Hurlin, Rev. Wm Jones, Mrs. J. N Kelsay, Miss D. Eliza Kendrick, Mrs. Deborah S. Kennard, Miss Harriet C. Kingsley, C. W Larnill, Nancy O.	1,000 0 12,000 0 1,000 0 2,000 0 \$300 0 1,274 7 3,000 6 500 0 2,500 0 1,000 0 25,000 0
Carr, Miss Ann Alila Chilson, Gardner Corey, Charles H Crawford, Mrs. A. B Crosby, Mrs. Sarah Ford Crowell, Mrs. M. E Darrow, Mrs. H. E Davis, Mrs. B. M Davis, Ely Doty, Mrs. Rachel L Dyer, Mrs. Rachel L Edwards, P. M Erwin, Mrs. Keziah Fish, Mrs. Ada B Fiske, Miss Grace Foster, Mrs. M. S Faunce, Mrs. M. E. T	500 00 26,666 66 500 00 40 00 250 00 500 00 55 50 500 00 7,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00	Hawkins, William Henderson, Mrs. R Henrich, A Herrick, Mrs. M. B Hitchcock, Titus L Homan, Miss Sarah A Howe, Wm Huff, Miss Elizabeth Huntley, Will am E Hurlin, Rev. Wm Jones, Mrs. J. N Kelsay, Miss D. Eliza Kendrick, Mrs. Deborah S. Kennard, Miss Harriet C. Kingsley, C. W Larnill, Nancy Q. Leach, Mrs. M. D	1,000 0 12,000 0 1,000 0 2,000 0 \$500 0 1,274 7 3,000 6 500 0 2,500 0 1,000 0 25,000 0 8,000 0
Carr, Miss Ann Alila Chilson, Gardner Corey, Charles H Crawford, Mrs. A. B Crosby, Mrs. Sarah Ford Crowell, Mrs. M. E Darrow, Mrs. H. E Davis, Mrs. B, M Davis, Ely Doty, Mrs. Rachel L Dyer, Mrs. Lucy D Edwards, P. M Erwin, Mrs. Keziah Fish, Mrs. Ada B Fiske, Miss Grace Foster, Mrs. M. S	\$00 00 26,666 66 \$00 00 40 00 250 00 \$00 00 \$55 50 \$00 00 \$7,000 00 \$1,000 00 \$1,000 00 \$1,000 00 \$1,000 00 \$1,000 00 \$1,000 00 \$2,000 00 \$3,000 00 \$3,000 00 \$3,000 00	Hawkins, William Henderson, Mrs. R Henrich, A Herrick, Mrs. M. B Hitchcock, Titus L Homan, Miss Sarah A Howe, Wm Huff, Miss Elizabeth Huntley, Will am E Hurlin, Rev. Wm Jones, Mrs. J. N Kelsay, Miss D. Eliza Kendrick, Mrs. Deborah S. Kennard, Miss Harriet C. Kingsley, C. W Larnill, Nancy Q. Leach, Mrs. M. D	1,000 0 12,000 0 1,000 0 2,000 0 \$300 0 500 0 1,274 7 3,000 6 500 0 2,500 0 1,000 0 25,000 0 25,000 0 4,873 0 4,873 0

AND AND THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH			
Millard, O. H	1,000 00	Willard, Mrs. S. A	500 00
Mitchell, Mrs. J. M	200 00	Willett, Miss Harriet S	1,250 00
Nichols, Charles H	3,800 00	Williams, John	2,000 00
Onderdonk, Miss Harriet W	14,000 00	Wolcott, Mrs. M. L.	100 00
Parker, Miss Laura	200 00	Woolsey, Mrs. Lucy T	400 00
Parmly, Miss M. E	200 00	t	50 00
Pettit, Mrs. Curtis	200 00	+	
Phillips, Mrs. Lydia B	200 00	 	1,175 00
Pickford, Mrs. A. M	5,000 00		2,000 00
Pomeroy, William S	The state of the s		1,000 00
	2,000 00		4,600 00
Pratt, William C	500 00		253 13
Proctor, Joel	13,000 00	 	7,000 00
Richardson, Mrs. Harriot V.	5,000 00	 	10,000 00
Riggs, D. W	1,500 00	=======================================	2,000 00
Robb, Joseph	500 00	<u> </u>	500 00
Rogers, A. W	4,000 00		500 00
Root, John A	600 00	t——	2,500 00
Savage, Eleazer	2,000 00	t	400 00
Savage, Morgan	5,000 00	t	5,000 00
Seeley, Rev. J. V. K	550 00	1	3,000 00
Shepardson, D	1,000 00	t	5,500 00
Shepardson, Mrs. E. S	2,000 00	<u> </u>	400 00
Sheridan, Rev. Wm	1,000 00	t	1,000 00
Simmons, J. B	2,527 46	t	6,000 00
Skaats, Mrs. Eliza	1,500 00	<u> </u>	500 00
Smith, Mrs. J. L	438 oc		500 00
Spring, Rev. M. B	2,700 00		1,000 00
Stoddard, Rev. D. H			5,000 00
Swan, Edward P	1,000 00	4	1,000 00
Post Mrs A P	5,860 00		
Taft, Mrs. A. B	1,600 00		500 00
Thompson, Miss Judith E.	600 00	 	4,500 00
Frain, Mrs. C. W	1,000 OC		200 00
Watts, Henry	1,000 00		300 00
Wassell, Mrs. Mary B	2,000 00		300 00
West, Mrs. N. K	50 00	<u> </u>	2,000 00
White, David	1,000 00	1	884 00
	CONDITIO	NAL FUNDS.	
Atlanta Baptist College		t	1,975 00
	1,000 00		
		VOLENT INVESTMENT FUND.	
Amount reported last year Present Fund			\$141,713 90 \$141,713 90
Invested as follows, vi			
		and Dunglelon \$88 agr on	
First Mortgages on Real Esta			
Railroad and other Bonds and	d Stock	25,320 00	
Real Estate		20,000 00	
Notes		4,950 00	
Cash in Bank		2,518 90	\$141,713 9

^{*} Two-thirds of this amount is held in trust, to be equally divided between the American Baptist Missionary Union and the American and Foreign Bible Society. † Donors who do not wish their names made public.

IV.—CHURCH EDIFICE LOAN			
Amount of outstanding Loans			\$147,881 44
Amount of outstanding Loans		•••••	3,015 26
Total Fund			
Amount reported last yearReceipts-Interest, Contributions and Transfers			. 137,245 78 . 18,193 44
			\$155,439 22
Expenditures—Incidental Expenses		767 61	
Charged to Profit and Loss		228 69	\$4,542 52
Present Fund, April 1, 1898			\$150,896 70
V.—REAL ESTATE.			
School property, etc.:			
	Estimated	Value,	\$100,000 0
Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.,	"		74,000 0
Atlanta College, Atlanta, Ga.,	"	"	60,000 0
Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.,	"	"	165,000 0
Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn.,	"	"	130,000 0
Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.,	"	44	25,000 0
Bishop College, Marshall, Tex.,	"	"	94,000 0
Florida Institute, Live Oak, Fla.,	"	"	7,000 0
Mission ground and building, Tahlequah, Ind. Ter	., "	"	5,000 0
Atoka Academy Property, Atoka, Ind. Ter.,	"	**	5,000 0
Chinese Mission Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal	"	"	22,000
Mission Headquarters and Church, City of Mexico,		"	26,000
			\$713,000
VI.—MISCELLANEOU	S.		
For General Purpos	es:		
Notes			
Bonds			
Stock			4,272
Mortgages			
Real Estate			12,000
			\$42,995
Railroad Bonds For Church Edifice W	ork:		
Railroad Bonds			\$4,000
Stock		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5,000
Real Estate			40,500
			\$49,500

NOTE.—The assets in class VI were given to the Society; the value of them is estimated.

WILLIAM P. PLANT, Assistant Treasurer.
111 Fifth Ave., New York, April 1, 1898.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

This certifies that we have carefully examined the accompanying accounts of the Treasurer, and have compared the entries with the vouchers connected therewith, and find the same correct. We find the debt of the Society for borrowed money to be thirteen thousand, eight hundred and forty-six dollars and thirty cents (\$13,846.30).

We have also examined the various Trust Funds and evidences of property belonging to the Society, and find them to agree with the entries in the Treasurer's books.

Signed,

EDGAR L. MARSTON, LEONARD F. REQUA, Auditors.

New York, May 5th, 1898.

GENERAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

(Summary of Receipts and Expenditures in all the Funds of the Society.)

Contributions for General Purposes	44 63
PERMANENT TRUST FUNDS.	44 03
Income from Investments	
	125 90
CONDITIONAL AND ANNUITY FUNDS.	25 90
Contributions	173 31
CHURCH EDIFICE LOAN FUND.	13 3-
Contributions 499 68 Legacies 5∞ ∞ Income from Investments 7,194 19	103 87
CHURCH EDIFICE BENEVOLENT FUND-(GIFT).	93 07
Contributions. 4,647 95 Legacies. 1,500 00 Income from Investments 9,751 12 Gi ts Returned 375 00 16,2 16,2	274 07
Total Receipts	11 78
EXPENDITURES.	
Expended for General Purposes: Missions, Education and Administration. \$375,320 29 Society's Debt (March 31, 1897)	48 88
	67 87
CHURCH EDIFICE BENEVOLENT FUND—(GIFT).	, ,,
Expenses of Administration 3,876 31 Gifts to Churches 18,649 98	326 29

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.	in automatic		
ontributions for General Purposes	\$217,152 23 35,115 57 41,541 65	1,2000 17	
Annuitants	13,000 00	\$306,800 45	
ncome rom Invested Funds		34,623 15 5,217 02	
Home Mission Monthly		3,021 86	
ourplus from Schools. Church Edifice Funds applicable to Expenses of Administration.		4,719 17 5,742 36	
oint Debt Funds (Society's pro-rata)	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	156,001 62	
Total receipts Debt of Society March 31 1898.		\$516,144 63 13,846 30	\$529,990 9
Expenditures.			
Salaries of Missionaries " Principals and Teachers in Schools School Buildings, Purchase of Land, and Insurance General Expenses of Schools, including designated funds	11,987 22	\$18 0, 978 91	
paid to Schools	6,060 64	08,825 12	
Salaries and Expenses of Officers and Clerks		13,598 07 13,334 co 21,361 04	
General Expenses, including Publication Annuities Miscellaneous Expenses Debt of the Society April 1, 1897		22,554 37 20 488 72 4,180 16 148,828 50	
Total Expenditures. Cash in Depositories, designated		\$524,148 98 5,841 95	

LEGACIES

RECEIVED FROM APRIL 1, 1897, TO MARCH 31, 1898.

MAINE.	
Calais.—Estate of Mrs. C. R. Rideout	\$25 00
KennebunkportEstate of Rev. Edmund Worth	100 00
Mount Vernon.—Estate of Calvin Hopkins	500 00
Mechanics' Falls.—Estate of Lucy Chase McAllister	50 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Antrim.—Estate of John G. Abbott	100 00
Dover.—Estate of Betsey Weed	200 00
Franklin.—Estate of Mary A. Young	1,092 04
GreenvilleEstate of Adeliza A. R. Lund	2,253 60
Swanzey.—Estate of John A. Hamblett	27 58
VERMONT.	
Fairfax.—Estate of David Rowley	455 00
Fairfax.—Estate of J. M. Hotchkiss, Interest	16 00
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Agawam.—Estate of Mary Ann Smith	260 24
Amesbury.—Estate of Sarah B. Collins	100 00
Ayer.—Estate of Mrs. Lucy S. Chick	200 00
Boston.—Estate of William H. Fairfield	11 25
Boston.—Estate of William H. Learned	1,000 00
Boston.—Estate of John Woods, Interest	38 49
Boston.—Estate of Abagail C. Parker	4,285 71
Boston.—Estate of Hannah Mead	200 00
Cambridgeport.—Estate of Josiah W. Cook	2,300 00
DavenportEstate of Benjamin Porter, Interest	48 94
Holliston.—Estate of Rowena Leland	1,000 00
Natick.—Estate of Susan Robbins	150 00
New BedfordEstate of Ophelia J. Thompson (in memory	
of Orlando I Thompson C F. F)	500 00

198	I.EGACIES.	[1898
	-Estate of Mary Elwell	\$23 15
	te of J. G. Gunderson	1,000 00
	te of Mrs. Hannah Godfrey	50 00
	ate of Mrs. Mary E. Francis	870 00
	Estate of John Edwards, Interest	54 00
	.—Estate of Susanna Stone	62 00
	state of Charlotte N. Evans	250 00
West Springfie	eld.—Estate of Hannah Day	500 00
WoburnEst	ate of Peter Fiske	275 34
F	RHODE ISLAND.	
	Estate of H. Jackson, D. D., Interest	46 88
	Estate of William Olney	853 58
Providence.—	Estate of Mrs. Cornelia E. Green	1,000 00
	ANTHORNAS WENT TO THE	
00 101 1	CONNECTICUT.	
Andover.—Es	state of Rev. James M. Phillips	100 00
	ate of Ebenezer Morgan, for C. E. F	1,000 00
	state of George E. Martin	38 6 00
Putnam.—Es	tate of Joanna Barrett, Interest	44 44
Stamford.—H	Estate of Nancy Smith	16 66
	Estate of Polly Browning, Interest	6 00
Wallingford.	Estate of B. D. Sutlief	324 34
	NEW YORK.	
Albany.—Est	tate of Ella A. Robertson	500 00
AlbionEst	ate of Julia A. Smith	100 50
AlbionEst	ate of Mary E. Stewart	1,768 80
Auburn.—Es	state of John Smith Bowen	401 63
BerlinEst	ate of Hannah Griswold Beach	300 60
Broadalbin	-Estate of Ruby Wetherbee	2,700 00
Brooklyn]	Estate of Joseph Wild	2,575 00
Brooklyn.—]	Estate of John Sheridan	500 00
Carmel.—Es	state of Alanson Cole	500 00
Malta.—Est	tate of Emma S. Gale	1,800 93
Manchester.	-Estate of Polly Mitchell, Interest	19 75
McGrawvill	le.—Estate of Miss Jennie Eastman	10 00
Middlebury	.—Estate of Spencer H. Bradlev	50 00
New York	City.—Estate of Horace Waters	1,000 00
Wilson.—E	State of Curtis Pettit	250 00

NEW JERSEY.

Bayonne.—Estate of Mary E. Serrell	\$950	00
Bridgeton.—Estate of Narcissa B. Sleeper	21	75
Bridgeton.—Estate of James H. Flanagan	1,000	00
Keyport.—Seabrook Estate	54	48
Mount Holly.—Estate of Ann S. Price, Interest	75	00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Peter's Creek.—Estate of Ann S. Benson	44 50

WEST VIRGINIA.

PetroleumEstate of Mrs. Sarah C.	and an	88 34
LENGUEUM Estate Of Mis. Salan C.	diuci	00 14

ILLINOIS.

Dundee.—Estate of Betsey Clark	10	00
Ontario.—Estate of Mrs. W. C. Steadman	10	00
Stillman Valley.—Estate of Jerusha Tilton, for F. F	1,250	00
Yorkville.—Estate of James McLellan, for F. F	1,000	00

MICHIGAN.

Ypsilanti.—Estate of Mrs. Harriet A. Thornton	400 00
Ann Arbor.—Estate of Mrs. Lucy A. Nowland	11 42

INDIANA.

Shelbvville Es	state of W.	C. I	₹.	Wanee	500 00

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul.—Estate of Mrs. Caroline M. Drake, \$1,000 for F. F.;	
\$500 for C. E. F	2,000 00

WISCONSIN.

Janesville.—Estate of John B. Crosby

CALIFORNIA.

Santa Ana.—Estate of Mrs. L.	M.	Kinney	175 00
Santa Ana.—Estate of Dexter	P.	Smith	363 50

\$41,541 65

FOR ACCOUNT OF CONDITIONAL AND ANNUITY FUNDS.

Cambridgeport,	Mass.—Estate	of	Josiah	W.	Cook	\$2,300 00
		1533				4-10-0

FOR ACCOUNT OF PERMANENT TRUST FUNDS.

Sterling, Mass.—Estate of Harriet M. Buss, for Shaw University, N. C	\$350 00
Wakefield, MassEstate of Harriet N. Flint	5,000 00
Rye, N. Y.—Estate of David Bailie	1,055 00
Haddonfield, N. JEstate of Mordecai T. Ruth	5,242 68

Grand Total, - - - \$55,489 33

MISSIONARY TABLE FOR 1897-98.

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	евиоиз Рвел	148	124 166 75 88	153	1104	39	177	136
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вов.	WEEKS OF LA	52	26 25 26	2 2 2 2	5233	26.82	25	# 4 H W W W W W
	FIELDS OF LABOR.	Biddeford	Nashua		Worcester Brockton and Taunton Gardner	Lynn and Salem	New Bedford	Waltham Waltham and vicinity Lawrence Lawrence Lowell First River Firchburg
		French, French,	French, Swedes, Swedes, Swedes,	District land French,	French, French, French,	French,	French, French,	French, French, French, French, French,
	NAMES OF MISSION-ARIES, TEACHERS, &C.	MAINE. Eusebe Leger.	NEW HAMPSHIRE. George G. Brien. Nels E. Nelson. August Rohnstrom.	SACHUSETTS. Hazlewood, D.D Benoit	Moses Robert Moses Robert F. A. Perron	Smith Smith.	Papineau, Asst	H. C. Sene. C. L. Charron J. A. Savignac Isaac B. Le Claire F. X. Smith Claire Albert P. Rossier

‡ No Report received.

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and Leomin-	owedes			ford	ndisfield	*	-		General Missionary, French, New															Putnam and Danielson	New Haven		New York		retary. New				n), Buffalo		Poles, Buffalo		:		ary
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General Missionary, Colored District Missionary, Colored State University, Louisville State University, Louisville

TENNESSEE.

KENTUCKY.
Paul H. Kennedy
J. E. Wood
J. C. L. Purce, Pres.
S. A. D. Chandler.
S. W. D. Thomas.

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Westin Morgantown. Virginia Ave. Church, Charleston.

F. J. Cather
W. J. Coeke
J. L. McCutcheon
M. A. Kelley

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NAMES OF MISSION. ARIES, TEACHERS, &C.	William Pfeiffer	O.O.			111	Wm. M. Haigh, D.D † S. J. B. Thomas

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Зекмоиз Реелснер.	144	168	83	45	103	39	2	96	4 4	911	235	-	78 29	137 178 153
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NAMES OF MISSION-	F. A. Agar		C. Lapham	A. Gregory				J. A. H. Johnson	: :		August Olson	:	Johann Baasener G. W. A. Schoen G. C. A. Schlipf.	

* Teachers.

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	Germans, Le Duc Alta	Germans, Otaskwan.		Chilliwack	Olivet Chi	Kossland	Nanaimo .	Nanaimo.	Mt. Pleas	Churche	Emmanuel		Linares and	Linares and vicinity	City of Mayico	200	City of Mexico	Puebla	San Luis Potosi	Nuevo La	Cadereita	Santa Rosa	Salinas and vicinity	Sabinas Hidalgo	Monterey	International	International	International	International	Internation	Mission Se	
	:	:	BRIT. COLUMBIA.	:	J. H. Best	:	:	:	Thomas Mulligan		P. H. McEwan	MEXICO			W H Sloan		Arthur St. C. Sloan		Teofilo Barocio				/Illareal				*Miss Esther Irevino	*Miss Maria Westrup	*Miss Amada Trevino	*Miss Sallie Westrup	*Miss Delfina Cavazos	

* Teachers.

SUMMARY
OF STATES, RECEIPTS, MISSIONARIES, LABORS AND RESULTS.

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Раска ов Тваста Візтивитер,	1,930	334,049	8,141	29,237	543	10,753	45,521	14.778	165	13,940	20,092	820	10,794			9,010
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FAMILIES OR PERSONS	1,348	14,225	4,364	2,727	1,539	539	6,105	404	87	1,017	340	120	271		225	447
Ралтенрер. Аттенрер.	165	1,891	806	671	380	157	478	74	35	276	180	27	611		III	47
Зевмоиз Раелснер.	252 453	2,543	1,220	1,103	777		956	129	42	467	403	12	348	. 01	105	220
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MEMBERS FOR LIFE.

Total Number Constituted such During the year-103.

Allen, Dr. E. T., Englewood, Ill., by Church. Anderson, Frank E., Newton Centre, Mass., by

First Church. Ba kman, W. W., Englewood. Ill., by Church.

Baldwin, Dr. A. E., Chicago, Ill, by Self.

Beliss, James S, Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Benton, Mrs. Annie C., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Benton, Edward R., Newton Centre, Mass., by Self.

Benton, Rev. K. W., Englewood, Ill., by Church.

Booth, Mrs. Hamon, Providence, R. I., by Friendship Street Church.

Bowen, Edward B., Newton Centre, Mass, by First Church.

Bray, Mrs. May T., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Bray, Mrs. Persis T., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Brett, Sylvanus L., Middleboro, Mass., by Central Church.

Brewer, William H., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Charch.

Briggs, Mrs. S. C., Cheney, Minn., by Mrs. J. G. Briggs.

Brown, Charles R., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Budd, Wilbur F., Englewood, Ill., by Church.

Budgell, Henry S, Englewood, Ill., by Church. Bullen, George, Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

B. Y. P. U. of Greenville, Ill, by Self. Cain, Rev. W. A., Medicine Lodge, Kans., by Church.

Chace Henry H., Middleboro, Mass., by Central Church.

Chandler, C. Q., Medicine Lodge, Kans., by Self.

Chase, Hezekiah G., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Cheatam, Mrs. Linnie, Winchester, Ill., by Mrs. Nancy Willson.

Coon, Rev. J. M., Englewood, Ill, by Church.

Cooper, I. N., Shelbyville, Ind., by Self.

Crandall, Mary Stoddard, Old Mystic, Conn., by Rev. D. M. Phelps

Crouch, Mrs. N. R., Cheney, Minn., by Mrs. J. G. Briggs

Damerel, Mary Wright, Brooklyn, N. Y., by J. E. Damerel.

Damerel William G., Brooklyn, N. Y., by J. E. Damerel.

Davies, Henry P., Scranton, Pa., by Welsh Church.

Dempsey, Charles H, Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Eaton, Mrs. Leonard H., Allegheny City, Pa., by Miss Marie G. Eaton.

Eaton, Miss Marie G., Allegheny City, Pa., by

Eaton, Miss Sara Gregg, Allegheny City, Pa., by Miss Marie G. Eaton.

Edwards, Mrs. Henrietta, Jerseyville. Ill., by

Evans, James A., Scranton, Pa., by Welsh Church.

English, John M., Newton Centre, Mass. by First Church.

Goltra, Mabel Hall, Jerseyville. Ill., by Self.

Greene, Mrs. Natalia L, Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church. Griffith, Rev. D. W., Shenandoah, Iowa, by

Church. Hartshorn, Mrs. Mary T., Newton Centre,

Mass, by First Church.

Haskell, Mrs. Hattie J., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Hendrickson, Cynthia Nafie, Newark, N. J., by Peddie Memorial S. S.

Hodges, Arthur. Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Hodges, Mrs. Sarah E., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Hovey, Frederick H., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Hovey, Mrs. Sarah S., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Hunn, C. E., Sioux City, Iowa, by E. E. Lewis.
Hunn, Mrs. C. E., Sioux City, Iowa, by E. E.
Lewis.

Kendall, Henry H., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Knapp, Rev. Frank L., Milford, N. H., by Church.

Knights, C. H., Englewood, Ill., by Church

Lane, Rev. B. H., Antrim, N. H., by Church.
Lawton, F. C., Providence, R. I., by Friendship
Street Church.

Lewis, E. E., LL.D., Sioux City, Iowa, by Self, Lewis, Mrs. E. E., Sioux City, Iowa, by E. E. Lewis,

Lews, Miss Adaline C., Sioux City, Iowa, by

E. E. Lewis. Lewis, Miss Kathleen K. Sioux City, Iowa, by

E. E. Lewis.

Lewis, Miss Gertrude J., Sioux City, Iowa, by
E. E. Lewis.

Lewis, Alfred E., Sioux City, Iowa, by E. E. Lewis.

Lewis, Samuel Cleghorn, Sioux City, Iowa, by E. E. Lewis.

Linback, W. C., Vincent, Pa., by Church.

Lippincott, Mrs. Lily R., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Livermore, O. E., Northampton, Mass., by Church.

Loring, J Francis, Newton Centre Mass., by First Church.

Marshall, C. A., Michigantown, Ill., by Self. Marshall, Mrs. Kittie, Michigantown, Ill. by Self.

Mathews, Henry H., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Mathews, Jonathan B., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

McKinley, Mrs. Jean, Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Mitchell, W. H., Englewood, Ill., by Church.

Pevear Frank W., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church. Rhees, Rush, Newton Centre, Mass . by First Church.

Ross, Charles W., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Russell, H. D, Englewood, Ill., by Church.

Sanborn, Mrs. Ella F, Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Sawers, A. R., Englewood, Ill., by Church.

Savage, Letitia E., Mound Valley, Kans., by William Wilson.

Silver, Edgar O., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Smith, Appleton W., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Smith, Rev. J. B., Udell, Iowa, by Mrs. M. E. Clancy.

Smith, Ishi, Englewood, Ill., by First Church.

Stevens, Edward F., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Swift, Harry, Middleboro, Mass., by Central Church.

Thomas, Edward E., Scranton, Pa., by Welsh Church.

Thomas, Jesse B., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Thompson, M. A.: Englewood, Ill., by Church. Todd, Jacob H., New London, N. H., by Self. Tourtellat. Samuel M., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Tucker, Miss Carrie E., Chicago, Ill., by Bethel Church.

Walworth, Mrs. Mary F., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Waterbury, Mrs. Lucy W., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Waterbury, William F, Stamford, Conn., by Self.

Whittemore. Mrs. Annie G., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Whittemore, Samson D., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Wickens, Mrs. Rebecca A., Decatur, Ill., by Self.

Williams, John T., Scranton, Pa., by Welsh Church.

Wilson, Williams, Mount Valley, Kans., by Self.

Winegar, Rev. S. J., Sioux City, Iowa, by E. E. Lewis.

Wood, Geo. F., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

Young, Charles S., Newton Centre, Mass., by First Church.

TABLE OF ANNUAL MEETINGS.

TREASURER.	Wm. Colgate elected. William Colgate. William Colgate.	William Colgate.	Runyon W. Martin.	×.	>	Kunyon W. Martin.	8	3	3	Runyon W. Martin	*	n W. 1	'n	-	-			S. J. Martin.		Sou	C. Whitman.	n. Cauldwell.	n. Cauldwell.					Eben, Cauldwell.		n. Cauldwell.	Eben, Cauldwell.
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CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.	Rev. Rev. Rev.	Rev. Jonathan Going Rev. Jonathan Going Rev. Julber Crawford	Rev. Jonathan Going Rev. Luther Crawford	Rev. Luther Crawford	Benj.	Rev. Benj. M. Hill	Benj. M.	Benj. M.	Rev. Benj. M. Hill	Rev. Benj. M. Hill	Benj. M.		Benj. M. 1	Benj. M.	Benj. M.	Benj. M.	Benj. M.	Rev. Benj. M. Hill, D.D.	Beni. M.	Benj. M. Hill,	. M. Hill,	Benj. M. Hill,	Benj. M. Hill,	. M. Hill,	Senj. M. Hill,	ay S.	Jay S.	Kev. Jay S. Backus, D.D.	Jay S. Ba	Kev. Jay S. Backus, D.D., Rev. Jas. B. Simmons, D.D.	Jay S.
PRESIDENT.	Thomas Heman Heman	Hon. Heman Lincoln	Hon. Heman Lincoln	Hon. Heman Lincoln	Heman]	Hon. Heman Lincoln	Heman	Heman 1	Hon. Heman Lincoln	Triend Humphrey	Friend Humphrey	Hon. Isaac Davis		-1			20/42	Hon, Isaac Davis			Alber				Ira Harris	I. W. Merrill	Hon. J. W. Merrill	I. B. Anderson, LL. D.	Hon. J. M. Hoyt	Hon. J. M. Hoyt	Hon. I. M. Hoyt
PLACE.	N. Y. Organizat'n New York	Richmond	Philadelphia	New York	ia	New York		:	Philadelphia	Providence		-	::::	:			:	Brooklyn F			а						hia	St. Louis		rk	Boston
DATE.	1832, April 27 1833, May 8. 1834, May 7 & 8	1835, May 4 & 5	1837, April 27–30	1818. April 27 & 28		1840, April 28	1841, April 2/, 29 c. may 1	April 25	April 23, 26, 29 & 30	April 29 & May I & 2	May 10 & 11	May II	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 14-16	May 13-15	1854, May 11-14	May 9 & 10	May 13 & 14	May 14 & 15	-15	May 24	May 31	May 29	May 21	May 19, 21 & 24	1805, May 18, 29, 22 & 23.	May 23 & 24	May 26 & 27	1860 May 10

Eben. Cauldwell.	Eben. Cauldwell.	Wm. A. Gellatly.	Wm. A. Gellatly.	Jos. B. Hoyt.	los. B. Hoyt.	imi	los. B. Hoyt.	los. B. Hoyt.	mi	les. B. Hoyt.	William Phelps.		G. Snelling.	G. Snelling,	G. Snelling.	G. Snelling.	. G. Snelling.	I. G. Snelling.	f. G. Snelling.	D. A. Waterman.	A. Waterman.
Jay S. Backus, D.D., las. B. Simmons, D.D., E. E. L. Tavlor, D.D.	Backus, D.D., Simmons, D.D., L. Taylor, D.D.	as. B. Simmons, D.D., as. B. Simmons, D.D.,	ay S. Backus, D.D., as. B.Simmons, D.D., E. E. L. Taylor, D.D.,	ay S. Backus, D.D., as. B.Simmons, D.D.,	Nathan Bishop, I. D., acting Sec	Cutting, D.D.	Cutting, D.D.	L. Morehouse, D.D.		L. Morehouse, D.D	L. Morehouse, D.D		L. Morehouse, D.D	Morehouse, D.D.	L. Morehouse, D.D	Morehouse, D.D. hon.sec	J. Morgan, D.D., cor. sec.	J. Morgan, D.D., cor. sec.	. Morgan, LL.D., cor. sec.	. Morgan I.L.D., cor. sec.	I. Morgan, I.L.D., cor. sec.
Hon. J. M. Hoyt				Hon. S. A. Crozer	Hon. S. A. Crozer Nathan B.	Robert O. Fuller.	Hon. Robert O. Fuller. Rev. S. S.	Hon. Wm. Stickney Rev. H. I	James L. Howard. Rev.	Hon. James L. Howard. Rev. H. I Hon. James L. Howard. Rev. H. I	Rev.	Rev.	Samuel Colgate Rev. H. I	W. Kingsley	C. W. Kingsley F. Nelson Blake	Nelson Blake	Saratoga Springs. Hon. E. Nelson Blake Sev. T.		<u>~</u>	<u>~~</u>	Rev.
Philadelphia I	Chicago	New York	Albany F	Washington F	Philadelphia F		Saratoga Springs. F		New York	Saratoga Springs, Hon.			Washington		Cincinnati H		Saratoga Springs. H	Saratoga Springs, II. K. Porter	Asbury Park, N.J. H. K. Porter	Pittsburg, Pa Stephen Greene	Rochester, N. Y. Stephen Greene
1870, May 26	1871, May 20 and 21	1872, May 23	1873, May 21 & 22	1874, May 23-25	1875, May 27		1876, May 29	1880, May 26 & 27		1883, May 25 & 26	May 2	May 27	1887. May 27, 28 & 29				1894, May 23 & 24	1895, May 30 & 31	1896, May 25 & 26	1897, May 19 & 20	1898, May 19 & 20

Officers were elected generally at the Annual Meeting previous to that against which their names appear in the foregoing table.

CIETY'S													199	3						1			1		
YEAR.	Me.	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.	Penn	Del.	Md.	D. C.	Va.	W. Va.	Ky.	Tenn.	N. C.	8. C.	Ga.	Fla.	Ala.	Miss.	La.	Ark.	Tex
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Notes on Above Table.—This table does not include General Officers and missionaries of auxiliary and the Eastern, Middle, and older Southern States, the missionary operations of Baptists among the white English-speaking population have been conducted almost wholly by the State Conventions. This this rule occur between 1864 and 1874, during portions of which time the Society was in co-operation with fornia, and Florida. Since 1878 co-operation has been resumed with Secondary Nebraska, Calina 1882, the Conventions of Minnesota, Lowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Calina 1882, the Conventions of Minnesota, Lowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, California, North Pacific Coast, Texas, and Arkansas are in general co-operation with the Society.

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Operations in the South were discontinued on the organization of the Southern Baptist Convention in 1845. They were resumed in 1862, since which time they have been chiefly among the Freedmen, and are largely educational. The decrease of laborers among the Freedmen after 1873 is largely accounted for by the fact that students were no longer commissioned as teachers and missionaries during their summer vacations.

VABLE OF COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

SOCIETY'S YEAR.	Contributions and Legacies.	No. of Missionaries.	Churches and Stations Supplied.	Baptisms Reported.	Churches Organized.	Years of Labor.
1—1832–33	\$6,586 73	50		400		23
2-1833-34	7,776 52	62		1,600	40	55
3-1834-35	8,663 84	79		1,200	60	68
1-1835-36	16,910 85	96	300	1,040	96	79
5—1836–37	12,361 66		247	873	33 29	89
6—1837–38	13,437 81	105	237	1,431	29	81 88
7—1838-39	15,345 05			761	24	62
8-1839-40	17,334 29 10,779 09		300	1,134	59	45
9 - 1840 - 41 0 - 1841 - 42	12,506 92		325	1,495	36	68
1 - 1842 - 43	11,806 51		304	1,489	50	63
2 - 1843 - 44	13,401 76		249	1,127	29	46
3 - 1844 - 45	18,675 68		327	818	51	62
4-1845-46		98	472	992	33	71
5 - 1846 - 47			505	490	29	84
6 - 1847 - 48	20,068 73		558	694	35	105
7—1848–49			453	774	45	92
8 - 1849 - 50			338	949 981	33	81 98
19-1850-51			386 380	1,187	46	99
20 - 1851 52			500	1,025	59	116
21 - 1852 - 53 $22 - 1853 - 54$			612	1,322	67	137
23—1854-58			481	1,026	55	128
24 - 1855 - 50			196	542	21	87
25-1856-5			211	336	24	64
26-1857-5		2 97	247	593	27	77
27-1858-5	9 43,525 9		269	764	53	88
28 - 1859 - 6			358	496	50	96
29-1860-6			371	867	71	109
30 -1861-6			252	473	30	71 56
31-1862-6			215	501 892	17	8
32 - 1863 - 6 $33 - 1864 - 6$			372 429	2,141	57	130
34 - 1865 - 6			378	4,151	89	15
35-1866-6			406	7,236	132	23
36-1867-6			352	6,712	106	20
37-1868-6			301	4.424	64	18
38-1869-7	70 177,878	90 301	321	3,840	70	18
39-1870			491	4,038	90	19
40—1871-			500	6,029	160	25
41-1872-			484	4,910	166	27
42-1873-1874-			362	2,264	113	18
44 - 1875-			358	2,100	92 65	15
45 -1876-			300 256	2,036	60	16
46-1877-			250	1,581 1,834	36	14
47-1878-			274	1,172	42	18
48-1879-	80 122,419	21 277	836	1,160	67	17
49-1880-	81 193,373	24 390	1,202	1,304	61	2
50—1881-			1,460	1,675	75	3:
51-1882-		76 607	1,762	2,515	152	40
52—1*83- 53—1884-			1,599	2,949	145	40
54—1885			1,628	3,317	139	41
55—1886			1,512 1,385	3,296	140	4
56-1887			1,585	3.300 2.8-6	137	4
57-1888	-89 296,461		1,795	3,646	181	55
58—1889	-90 360,414	15 833	1,659	3,834	163	5
59-1890	-91 213,586	62 948	1,828	4,523	199	6
60—1891	-92 318,986	06 1.053	2,018		119	6
61—1892	0.1		2,035	7,743	136	7
62 1893 631894		61 1,111	2,221	5,998	149	6
64—1895					150	7
65-1896		00		The second secon	187	7
66—1897		93 1,064 3 25 1,030			137 150	7 6
	ls \$9,426,680		1 1 24			

THE AMENDED ACT OF INCORPORATION.

CHAPTER 528.

AN ACT

To amend chapter one hundred and seventeen of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-three, entitled "An act to incorporate the American Baptist Home Mission Society," as amended and extended by chapter thirty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and chapter one hundred and ninety-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

Became a law May 3, 1895, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

- SECTION I. Chapter one hundred and seventeen of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-three, entitled "An act to incorporate the American Baptist Home Mission Society," as amended and extended by chapter thirty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and by chapter one hundred and ninety-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:
- § 1. All such persons as now are, or hereafter may become, members of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, formed in the city of New York in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, shall be, and hereby are, constituted a body corporate by the name of "The American Baptist Home Mission Society," for the purpose of promoting the preaching of the Gospel, for the establishing, maintaining or aiding Baptist churches or missions, for the acquisition of sites in contemplation of the erection of houses of worship and other buildings, and for the establishing or maintaining or assisting in the establishing or maintaining of schools and other institutions of learning in connection with its missionary work in North America.
- § 2. It shall be lawful for the members of said Society, at any time they may elect, to appoint such officers and to make and ordain such by-laws and regulations in relation to their organization and to the management, disposition and sale of their real or personal estate, the duties and powers of their officers and the management of their corporate affairs as they shall think proper, provided they are not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State and of the United States.
- § 3. The said corporation shall have power to receive, take, hold and enjoy any property, real or personal, by virtue of any devise, bequest, gift, grant or purchase, either absolutely or in trust, and to make investments thereof, or of the proceeds thereof, or of any of its funds, wherever and in such manner as may be deemed advisable, and therewith to acquire or erect for its own use or accommodation, or for other purposes, such building or buildings as it may regard advantageous to the interests of the Society, or of the Baptist denomination, with which it is connected; subject, however, in respect to the amount of property it may take and hold, to the restrictions and limitations of existing laws, and in respect to devises or bequests from residents of the State of New York, to the provisions of chapter three hundred and sixty of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty, entitled "An act in relation to wills."
- § 4. The annual and other meetings of said corporation may be held at such place or places within the United States, and at such time or times as the said corporation may, from time to time, determine.
 - § 5. This act shall take effect immediately.